

Sherriff.....A. J. Burwell
Clerk.....William H. Taylor
Recorder.....A. P. W. Smith
Prosecuting Attorney.....O. Palmer
Judge of Probate.....O. Palmer
County Clerk.....O. Palmer
Surveyor.....E. F. Richardson

South Branch.....I. H. Richardson
North Branch.....C. Strickland
Middle Branch.....J. J. Collier
Gravelly.....J. J. Collier
Friedland.....C. Craven

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. R. A. Shaddon. Preaching at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Union meeting 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 8:30 p. m. Junior League, 8:45 p. m. Tuesday prayer meeting, 8:00 p. m. Thursday.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Regular church services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School immediately after morning service. Y. P. S. C. C. at 8 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. L. Plummer, Pastor.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. C. Klugegaard, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Confessions on the preceding Saturday. On Sunday, mass at 10 o'clock a. m.; Sunday School at 10:30 o'clock a. m.; Vespers and Benediction at 4 o'clock p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday mass at 8 o'clock a. m. (standard time). J. Goodhouse, Pastor; J. J. Riles, Assistant.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 84, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the fall of the month. Wm. Woodfield, W. M.

J. N. HUN, Secretary.

MASONIC POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Dr. J. N. HUN, Post Com.

A. L. POND, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 122, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. H. Trautman, President.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 124—Meets every third Tuesday in each month. M. A. HAYES, H. P.

FRED NARRIN, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 127—Meets every Tuesday evening.

Julius Nelson, N. G.

Chas. O. McCullough, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. hall. A. D. Bonchase, Captain.

Wm. Post, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M. M., No. 124—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays each month. J. J. COLLIER, Com.

T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 88, meets Wednesday evenings or before the full of the moon.

Mrs. Joann Leck, W. M.

COULT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700—Meets second and 4th Wednesdays of each month. Fred Harrison, G. R.

J. H. Woodburn, R. E.

CRAWFORD HIVE, No. 600, I. O. T. M. M.—Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. A. L. Post, President.

KORSA HAYES, Lady Com.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month. M. HANSON, K. of R. S.

H. HANSON, C. C.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. Mrs. A. L. Post, President.

Rosa Post, Secretary.

CRAWFORD COUNTY GRANGE, No. 844—Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month.

A. W. PARKER, Master.

Fred Bellmore, Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Bank of Grayling

SUCCESSOR TO

Crawford Co. Exchange Bank

MARIUS HANSON,

PROPRIETOR.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.

MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office over Fowler's Drug Store.

Office hours: 9:10 a. m. to 5:45 p. m. 7:00 to 8:00 p. m.

Residence, Pensular Ave. opposite G. A. R. Hall.

C. C. WESCOTT,

DENTIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's Law Office, on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours—8 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 6 p. m.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Plow Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.

Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Office on Michigan Avenue, first door east of the Bank.

O. PALMER,

Attorney at Law and Notary.

Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Collections, conveying, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Pensular Avenue, opposite the Court House.

GRAYLING, MICH.

H. H. WOODRUFF

Attorney-at-Law.

Office at Court House, Grayling, Mich., Wednesday noon until Thursday noon each week.

Can be found (other days) at Opera House Building, Reclamation, Mich.

GUARDED WITH GUNS.

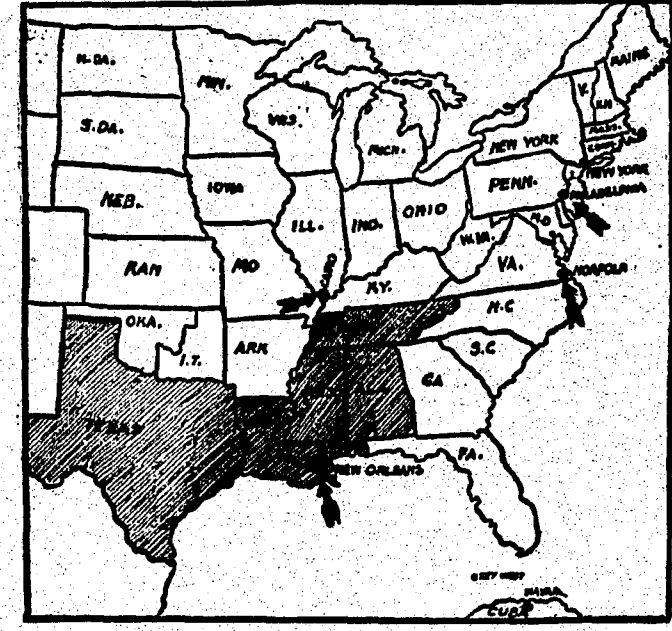
QUARANTINE RAPIDLY EXTENDING IN DIXIE.

Yellow Scourge Spreads and Bayonet Quarantine Leads to New Crisis Between States—Whole South is Grasp of Fever Panic.

Yellow fever shotgun quarantines are extending, guards and inspectors are multiplying, and travel is becoming increasingly difficult. Numbers of the towns of Louisiana and Mississippi are cutting themselves off from the world and ridiculous features are constantly bobbing up amid the general gloom.

In the map is shown the region that now is quarantined against New Orleans. The shaded lines indicating the territory that has taken stringent precautions against infection from yellow fever. Besides the States indicated, the cities of Philadelphia and Norfolk, Va., have quarantined against the stricken city. While no official action has been taken at Cairo, Ill., the precautionary measures adopted there virtually amount to a state of quarantine. Havana, Cuba, also has closed its port to ships from New Orleans under the usual plague conditions, and the harbor and government officers at New York are diligent in the examination of vessels from the infected city.

Military quarantine along the Mississippi threatens to bring on a state of affairs akin to civil war between that State and Louisiana. Hundreds of refugees are being driven back daily and matters were brought to a crisis yesterday when persons bearing health certificates from the government detention camp were stopped at the point



REGION THAT HAS QUARANTINED AGAINST NEW ORLEANS.

of the bayonet on the State line. By Mississippi soldiers and told to return whence they came.

Indignation at the shotgun methods of Mississippi is intense and Governor Blanchard of Louisiana has been notified of the latest complications. The border towns on the State line are abating in the ill-fitting engendered by the plague and retaliatory measures are being resorted to. In one instance, at Vidalia, La., the people have refused to permit registered mail to come from Natchez, Miss.

While women and children knelt at the altars in churches Sunday and prayed that New Orleans might be delivered from the scourge of yellow fever, the husbands, brothers and fathers scrubbed and cleaned the city in an effort to eradicate mosquito breeding. Armies of men worked in all of the wards as on any other day. The work of oiling and screening cisterns progressed, and despite the heat great progress was made. Ministers of the gospel advised their congregations to work.

Railroad traffic out of the city is practically paralyzed in both passenger and freight. Mississippi merchants are refusing to allow cars of freight purchased in New Orleans to be set on sidings at their stores and are ordering the railroad companies to haul them back to their point of origin.

Monday the Meridian field artillery, Mississippi National Guard, was ordered to the coast to aid in keeping up the quarantine. The full State military organization of staff officers is camped along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Road and a squad of men under a commissioned officer now escorts trains from border to border.

Following the example of Natchez, Greenville, Miss., and Lake Providence and East Carroll parish, La., have declared a strict quarantine against the world.

A Wabash passenger train was derailed three miles west of Buffalo, N. Y. Five coaches were turned over. Seven passengers were injured, none seriously.

James H. Gray, editor of the Atlanta Journal, thrashed Representative Revell, who denounced his editorial in the House of Representatives.

The commission that is inquiring into the attempt on the Sultan's life is believed to have information that the bomb throwing was a Turkish plot.

Judge Dana of Redwood, Kan., decided that driving was the best remedy of every disease and decreed a temporary injunction obtained by the postmaster of that town against Tibbets & Mota, owners of several mules.

HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE.

Memories of Some Yellow Fever Scourges in the South.

The history of yellow fever in the United States, with the awful memories of the summer and fall of 1878 still ringing like a death knell, is well calculated to arouse dread of what may ensue between now and the frost of autumn. With the frightful death lists of the past before them, it is small wonder that the people of the Southern cities are in a condition bordering on panic.

In New Orleans yellow fever prevailed to some extent every year as far back as the records go up to 1880, with the exception of the years the city was under the military control of Gen. Ben Butler, and the regulations of war thus completely interdicted travelers from the tropics.

In 1880 the city changed its system of quarantine from the absolute interdiction of commerce, which offered incentive to "run the blockade," to a more reasonable detention of vessels from infected ports that keep suspects from seeking entrance to the city.

The mortality in New Orleans in the years of greatest yellow fever pestilence from 1847 to 1878 was:

Year	Deaths	Year	Deaths
1847.....	2,370	1867.....	3,880
1854.....	2,370	1868.....	3,002
1855.....	2,423	1869.....	4,077
1856.....	2,670	1870.....	4,300

Since 1878 the city has had to deal with the fever at different times, but in no case have the previous records been reached. In 1887 the outbreak caused the same panic over the New Orleans situation that now prevails, but the death list was comparatively small.

Yellow fever was first recognized definitely in 1947 in the West Indies, and since 1931 it has been endemic there. In the latter part of the eighteenth and the first part of the nineteenth centuries the disease created havoc along the whole Atlantic coast of the United States, spreading to seaports as far north as Maine. In 1793 the city of Philadelphia, then having a population of 40,000, was stricken, and 4,000 per-

sons—10 per cent of the population—died. Four years later Philadelphia suffered another visitation, with a death loss of 1,300, and in the year following 3,445 deaths from the fever occurred.

In 1798 New York also was attacked by the epidemic, 2,080 persons dying, while Boston gave 200 victims to the disease in the same year. In 1802 Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington and Charleston suffered extensively from the spread of the fever along the coast, but since that time epidemics have been confined more nearly to the Southern States. New York, however, has never been immune.

In 1853 there was a widespread epidemic, taking in Florida, Arkansas and Texas. Many deaths from the fever occurred in New York City in the same year. In 1867 there was another epidemic, more limited in area, but particularly virulent in Galveston, Texas, where the mortality reached 1,150. Then occurred the great epidemic of 1873. In that year Memphis furnished 2,000 victims, New Orleans proper lost only 225 from the disease, but the neighboring town of Shreveport lost 730.

Then came the most terrible year of all—1878—a year whose mention causes a shudder throughout the land, and whose numbers are synonymous with death in the cities of New Orleans and Memphis. The fever invaded 132 towns in Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Kentucky. There were more than 74,000 cases, and the death toll reached the tremendous total of 15,934.

Thousands upon thousands of citizens fled from Memphis and New Orleans, but of the population that remained in the former city—about 10,000—70 per cent sickened and 5,150, or more than 25 per cent, died. In New Orleans the mortality was about the same. It is estimated that the loss to the country in a commercial way as a direct result of the epidemic was above \$100,000,000.

The epidemic of 1878 furnished heroes whose names will live with those who fell in the Civil War of a decade and a half before. The North not only sent thousands of dollars and trainloads of supplies to the stricken cities—whole trainloads of coffins, for "send coffins" was the cry sent up from the South—but physicians, nurses, priests and other volunteers by the hundred with their services.

There has been no outbreak of the fever since 1878 to excite widespread alarm until this year. In 1893 there was a scare, 1,075 cases prevailing at Brunswick, Ga., but only four persons died. In 1897 there was another scare, fifty-nine deaths occurring out of a total of 620 cases.

St. Louis and Cincinnati were among the cities that suffered during the epidemic of 1878, several deaths occurring in each, although both are slightly north of what now is regarded as the boundary of the yellow fever zone.

Patrolize those who advertise.

There are 241 women paper hangers in the United States.

Ronanco (Va.) street, railway employees have received a voluntary increase in pay.

There are about 900 girl waitresses in New York, of whom 500 are in the union.

Boston (Mass.) carpenters are seeking an increase of 25 cents a day. They now receive \$3 for eight hours.

Pastors of New Brunswick, N. J., have formed a union and are affiliated with the central labor body of that city.

Plasterers at Montreal, Canada, have made demands for 40 cents an hour. They are now receiving 32 1/2 cents an hour.

Of approximately 300,000 workers in the engineering industry of the United States, it is said that only 40,000 are organized.

A new local of the International Plate Printers Union has recently been established at Albany, N. Y. It contains eleven members and a "health fund" for sickle ones.

Report car men of Detroit, Mich., have asked for a general increase in pay from 2 1/2 cents an hour to 25 cents. The union asks for 10 cents an hour on weekdays and 15 cents on holidays.

BLACK RUST SCARE.

What Farmers Worried Because of Blight's Appearance.

The trepidation created by the reported appearance of "black rust" in the spring wheat belt is due rather to a vague uncertainty as to what the conditions may be than to absolute knowledge as to the facts of the situation, says the Chicago Daily News. Although rust is a phenomenon of regular occurrence, it is difficult to foretell with accuracy in any given year just how damaging it is going to be. Its appearance is an occasion for anxiety but not necessarily for alarm, the injury it may inflict depending largely upon the time of its appearance and the state of advancement of the crop.

Perhaps the most ominous feature of the reports received thus far from various sections of the Northwest is that while black rust has appeared early, the crops are comparatively late. The cause of rust is a microscopic spore which is borne through the air and which in dry weather is comparatively inactive. In periods of rain or heavy humidity the spores settle on the wheat and germinate, their presence being shown by the brownish red or black rust which appears. The result is that the sap of the plant is absorbed and the berry or kernel of the wheat, receiving no nutrition, fails to develop. Thus, if the plant has already reached an advanced stage of development, the rust does relatively little damage. If, on the other hand, the plant is late in coming to maturity or the spores are deposited unusually early in the season, the damage done may be enormous.

Telegrams from station agents over 1,500 to 2,000 miles of railroad in Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska and southern Minnesota, however, say "no rust."

These agents were instructed by railroad officials to make careful inquiry concerning the reported black rust in wheat. The replies are unanimous that there is none of this destructive parasite in their immediate localities. The only damage they report is to potatoes which, it is said, will not equal last year's yield in Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota by 25 per cent.

Whether or not injury by rust this year will be sufficient to reduce materially the size of the wheat crop depends very largely upon the weather conditions prevailing during the remainder of the season, continues the Chicago paper. Up to the present these conditions appear to have been adverse, though there is little to indicate that a few weeks of bright, dry weather would not insure the country against serious loss.

The infection seems to be confined to local areas as yet. In estimating its probable effect, of course, due allowance must be made for the active imaginations of speculators who find an occasional "rust scare" of service in manipulating the market.

THE RUSH ABROAD.

Steamship Lines Overtaxed in Carrying Americans to Europe.

All travel records, both local and foreign, are being broken this year, says a New York correspondent. Never before have the railroads and steamship companies been so overwhelmed with passenger business and never before has there been such a wholesale moving from city to country and seashore as has taken place within the last six weeks. Since early in June all departments of the big transportation companies have been working and there are no signs of a falling off. The rush began earlier than usual and present indications are that it will continue much later in the season than ever before.

At all the passenger piers and railroad stations outgoing baggage is piled mountain high, and extra forces of men are employed night and day turning the endless streams of trunks and baskets into their proper channels. Express companies and carting concerns are working overtime, and storage warehouses are being filled to their doors with the valuable chattels of those who are going away for a longer outing than usual.

Foreign travel is equally heavy. There has never been anything like it before in the port of New York. It began early last year, and has increased as the season advanced. Last year a total of 190,348 first and second cabin passengers were carried out of New York by transatlantic lines. It is estimated now that the figures for 1905 will pass that record by at least 25,000.

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THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG---1905.



—Chicago Inter Ocean.

NATION TO FIGHT PEST.

President Acts on Request of the Louisiana Governor.

The federal government will take full control of the yellow fever situation. Gov. Blanchard of Louisiana Friday afternoon sent a request to that effect to President Roosevelt, and the latter immediately directed Surgeon General Wyman to take every step in his power to meet the situation. Gov. Blanchard's appeal to the President was the result of the action of a mass meeting of citizens in New Orleans, at which the opinion was expressed that federal control would result in an immediate restoration of confidence throughout the South and would do away with all danger of conflict between the States over quarantine regulations.

While it was declared there was no intention of submitting that the situation had got beyond the control of the local authorities, it was the belief of those present that Surgeon General Wyman would be able to send a force of physicians to New Orleans—thoroughly equipped for handling the fever situation, because of their experience in Cuba, Mexico and at different points in the United States, and that the government would have the facilities for enforcing a scientific campaign not possessed by the local authorities.

President A. R. Britton of the cotton exchange presided at the meeting. The announcement of the action taken at first created some alarm in the city, which was quickly allayed when it became known that the authorities had acted simply in the belief that the prompt action now in turning over the direction of affairs to the national hospital service would almost certainly avert an epidemic.

Friday morning the launch Tom of the Louisiana fleet, with Lieut. Ivy in command and Sheriff James of St. Bernard Parish on board, captured the Mississippi boat Topsy, in command of Captain English. The captain and crew were placed under arrest by Sheriff Nunez and sent with their boat to St. Bernard Parish, where the officers and men were taken to the parish prison. The Tom was running through Lake Borgne when the Topsy attempted to head it off. The Naval Reserves on the Tom concealed themselves and allowed the Mississippians to board their boat before disclosing their identity.

The Mississippi quarantine boat Grace was also forced to head down its quarantine flag while in Louisiana waters.

Four other launches joined the Majestic and Marie and nearly all of the two available men of the Naval Reserves are on the scene, only enough being held in New Orleans to man the United States steamer Stranger, which is unable to navigate Lake Borgne, but is held in readiness to proceed to Mississippi sound in case she is needed.

Hundreds of people are temporarily moving out of New Orleans into St. Tammany parish, which is practically the only nearly haven to which people from the city can go. The parish has refused to put a quarantine, and has opened its doors to all refugees. No case of yellow fever has ever developed there, even during the most serious epidemics. Cases have been taken to the parish, but whether the patient died or recovered there has never been any extension of the infection. The reason for the immunity has never existed there.

Hogs Killed by Hailstones.

The worst hailstorm in the history of eastern Iowa occurred recently between Tipton and Mechanicsville. The hailstones were flat in shape and were

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRATINGS, MICHIGAN.

FINDER IS THANKED.

HIS REWARD FOR RETURNING \$3,000,000 TO LOSER.

Owner of Valuable Securities Declares He Had No Ready Cash—Manhattan Life Insurance Company's Assets Are Cut by Examiner.

Police Chief Murphy of Jersey City handed to Richard Cullen \$3,000,000 worth of securities of various concerns which Cullen lost some days before while washing his hands in the Battery Park fountain in New York. The securities had been picked up by Peter McGovern of Essex street, Jersey City, who later turned them over to Chief Murphy. Cullen was notified that he could have the securities by proving ownership, and he went to Jersey City and identified them. He said "thank you" to Chief Murphy, but left nothing by way of recompense for McGovern. At the time McGovern found the papers he notified Cullen, who is president of the Duluth Iron Manufacturing Company. The two met and talked over a reward. Cullen said he had no ready cash, but offered McGovern \$1,000,000 of the securities. This offer was rejected and McGovern was arrested. He turned the securities over to Chief Murphy and was released.

FIGHTING FOR PENNANTS.

Standing of the Clubs in Prominent Base Ball Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.
New York...	30	29
Pittsburgh...	31	35
Philadelphia...	37	28
Chicago...	30	42

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

W.	L.
Philadelphia...	34
Chicago...	31
Cleveland...	33
New York...	45

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

W.	L.
Columbus...	35
Minneapolis...	37
St. Louis...	35
Louisville...	33

WESTERN LEAGUE.

W.	L.
Des Moines...	31
Denver...	30
Omaha...	48

LIFE ABSENTS ARE CUT.

Examiner Fails to Find \$600,000 Claimed by Manhattan Company. Chief Examiner Vanderpool has just handed in to the insurance department of the State of New York a report in which he cuts down the admitted assets of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York about \$600,000. The chief examiner finds that on Dec. 31, 1904, the Manhattan Life stated its assets as \$1,754,074.08, whereas Mr. Vanderpool finds it is only \$1,154,074.08, a difference of more than \$600,000. Friends of the company declare the reduction in the surplus was due to a reduction in the appraisal of its real estate, but a close examination of the report shows that Mr. Vanderpool only reduces the real estate valuation from \$5,283,441 to \$5,083,500.

Peace Envoys Meet.

"Gentlemen, I propose a toast to which there will be no answer and which I ask you to drink in silence, standing. I drink to the welfare and prosperity of the sovereigns and people of the two great nations whose representatives meet one another on this ship. It is my most earnest hope and prayer in the interest of not only these two great powers, but of all mankind that a just and lasting peace will speedily be concluded between them." This was the sentiment of President Roosevelt delivered in the dining saloon of the Mayflower to the peace envoys from Japan and Russia, who have come to this country upon his invitation to determine whether they can end the war now raging between their two nations.

Tote in Post Holes.

To prevent the Bell Telephone Company erecting poles along the roads of their locality, farmers near Cincinnati gathered their children and placed one in each hole that had been dug. Over half the school children in the neighborhood were in the earth up to their chins when the telephone people abandoned their work.

Uncle Sam to Fight Fever.

President Roosevelt, acting on the request of Gov. Blanchard of Louisiana and leading officials and citizens of New Orleans, has directed Surgeon General Wyman to take charge of the yellow fever situation. Mississippi quarantined boats is captured by Louisiana naval militia and officers and men arrested.

Disagreement in Land Cases.

After being out more than forty hours the jury in the Oregon land fraud cases against Congressman Williamson, Dr. Van Gesner and Land Commissioner Briggs reported that it was unable to agree, making the second disagreement in the same case. The third trial will soon begin.

Mrs. John G. Carlisle Dead.

Mrs. Mary J. Carlisle, wife of former Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, died Friday at her country home in West Islip, L. I.

Sage Takes a Holiday.

Russell Sage was 80 years old Friday. He celebrated his birthday by remaining away from his office in New York, spending the day quietly at his country home in Long Island. It is said by his clerks to be the first occasion on which the aged financier has voluntarily absented himself from his office on his birthday.

Phone Cables Queer Accident.

Miss Gustie Stratton of Piquette, Ohio, probably will lose her hearing on account of having filled her ear with ink, while attempting to answer a telephone call. Miss Stratton, hearing the phone bell, reached for the receiver without looking at it. Instead she grasped an ink bottle, which she placed to her ear.

Telephone Transient Fatal.

While Harold Fowler, 10 years old, was talking over the telephone at Seawater, N. J., a small portion of the transmitter, which was cracked, broke off and fell into his mouth. The boy swallowed it and died.

TO LOOK INTO LIFE INSURANCE.

Officials in Western States to Investigate Companies in East.

An inquiry into the conduct of the big life insurance companies to be made in the West upon the decision of the state of the insurance commissioners of the Western States held in Chicago. Four of the commissioners present at the conference will soon go to New York and begin their investigation. No eastern commissioner was invited to the meeting and it was believed that the western representatives felt that men far removed from the immediate field of influence and operation of the big societies could arrive at better results in the way of investigation. The New York, Equitable and Mutual Life insurance organizations are to be looked into. The following statement was issued: "An informal conference of the insurance commissioners from Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan was held to consider the situation with regard to the large life insurance companies of New York. The commissioners from Tennessee, Kentucky, Wisconsin and Minnesota believe the situation to be such that a joint examination engaged in by the representatives of several States should be made without delay. The commissioners of the other States represented at the meeting have not yet decided to join in the examination, but may do so at a later date."

SHARK EATS UP A BOY.

While Wading in Ocean Victim Is Attacked by Monster Fish. Sutton Davis, a boy of 10, while wading and playing in the ocean ten miles east of Beaufort, N. C., was attacked and eaten by an immense sea shark. Davis and others were wading deep in the water enjoying themselves. The approach of the shark was not noticed. It threw the boy in the air, caught him in its mouth as he struck the water, pulled him under, and disappeared into deep water. Davis' companions were too horror-stricken to do anything, even if they had had any weapons with them. Thorough search has been made, but not a trace of the unfortunate little body has been found. Many fish have been caught this month, and a quantity of refuse matter has been thrown back into the water from the factories. The sharks have been attracted by this, and many of them have been seen during the last two weeks.

GIRLS HELD AS SLAVES.

Worst Conditions of the Old South Said to Be Duplicated in Alaska. Slavery within the domain of the United States, while persons sold and held under bondage in violation of all the laws of civilization—this is the charge of Prof. W. A. Davis, superintendent of the United States public schools at Unalakleet, Alaska. In a letter to a St. Louis friend the professor tells how he has been at work since 1893, when he went to Alaska, to eradicate the evil, but declares he has been unable to get the United States authorities interested. He says he has personally freed two little girls from slavery and sent them to their homes, while he has worked with other white girls in Unalakleet. He says the same conditions exist in other towns.

LOSERS SUIT FOR OVERCHARGE.

Minneapolis Shipper to Appeal Case Against Private Car Line. The suit of the Knudson-Perguson Fruit Company of Duluth against the Michigan Central Railroad to recover \$27, claiming to have been overcharged for refrigerated service on a car of grapes, ended in the federal court when Judge Morley directed a verdict in favor of the railroad company. This is the second decision in the past two weeks against the Duluth firm in its fight against the private car lines. It is understood that the Duluth concern will carry the case, if necessary, to the court of last resort.

"CUBING" OFFICIALS ARE TO GO.

Nebraska Governor Will Put Ban on Swearing and Drunkenness. John H. Mickey, farmer, banker, Methodist minister and Governor of Nebraska has raised a new issue concerning the qualifications of applicants for State positions. He has declared that a man who indulges in intoxicating drinks or uses profane language is not a fit person to enter the employ of the State. The Governor's stand has created quite a stir within the circle of State employees, many of whom may find themselves out of office if the new rule is applied to those who already have places.

\$5,000,000 CLEVELAND STATION.

Vice President of Lake Shore Announces Improvement. The definite announcement is made by C. J. Grammer, vice president of the Lake Shore railroad, that Cleveland, Ohio, is to have a \$5,000,000 union station, \$3,000,000 of which will be the share of the New York Central lines as a part of the appropriation of \$90,000,000 for improvements to be made within the next three or four years. Other New York Central improvements, work on which has already been started, include the opening of the Clearfield coal district by the building of a new railway into it.

Indict Milwaukee Millionaire.

Charles F. Pfister, millionaire politician, banker, street railway owner, tanner and publisher, and looked on as the foremost citizen of Milwaukee, was indicted by the grand jury of Milwaukee county on charges connected with the graft investigation. At the same time indictments were returned against four others, the charge of bribery being alleged in three of the indictments and perjury in one.

No Feasts for Harvesters.

The farmers of Shelby county, Indiana, are getting into great difficulty in getting time to assist in threshing their crop of wheat. This is due to the report that the wives of the farmers in many localities met and signed irrevocable obligations not to cook the lavish feasts for threshing as heretofore.

Canal Digging May Stop.

The executive committee of the isthmian canal commission has about decided to suspend any attempt at digging the canal until better prepared for the work, cables a correspondent at Panama. The present sanitation will be replaced by vigorous reforms.

Lightning Bolt Shocks Fourteen.

While 500 people were assembled under a shed at Monroe park, Mobile, Ala., during a downpour of rain, a bolt of lightning struck a tree and, descending to the shed, shocked more or less seriously fourteen people.

Expert Burglar Get \$4,000.

Money and jewelry valued at \$4,000 fell into the hands of expert cracksmen who broke open a safe in the cigar store and billiard and pool parlor of Charles Armbruster & Co. in New York.

San Canal Celebration.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the first ship

canal around the rapids in St. Mary's river at South St. Marie, a waterway which made possible the development of the vast mineral wealth of the Lake Superior region and furnished a cheap outlet for the grain and other products of the Northwest, began Wednesday.

NOW HAVE A PRAYER BOOK.

Liturgy Is to Be Used by Presbyterians Throughout the Country. Presbyterians soon will be worshipping under liturgical forms as the result of the issuance of a prayer book—the first in the church's history in the United States—which has just been printed. It is "The Book of Common Worship," prepared by a committee of ministers and elders of the Presbyterian church, who have been working on the volume for three years. The book is issued for use by such congregations as may elect to hold services according to the forms set out in it, but use of the book, its prayers or services is in no way obligatory upon individual congregations. Every church may decide for itself whether it will use the book as a whole, whether it will select portions to follow, or whether it will ignore the book completely and continue to hold the old-fashioned services conducted according to the will of minister and people. The last general assembly, which met in May, voted by a large majority for the issuance of the book, and it is expected that most of the Presbyterians churches throughout the country will adopt the book or portions of it. There has been some criticism of the idea of using forms and printed prayers at all, but the book is issued in accordance with a demand which has been gathering headway in the United States for fifty years—the demand for set forms.

TELEGRAPHERS QUIT IN WEST.

Big Railway Tie-Up Throughout Montana and Wyoming. All the telegraph operators of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads were ordered out in a general strike Tuesday night by President Perham of the Order of Railway Telegraphers. The officials of the order say that nearly 2,000 men quit work, 750 on the Great Northern and 1,200 on the Northern Pacific. The other half of the railroad officials assert that the number affected is much under these figures. The definite order to quit, calling out the men, followed the abrupt breaking off of negotiations between representatives of the order and the railroad officials, which came to an end at noon Tuesday. General Manager Horn of the Northern Pacific followed the move of the Great Northern road and an ultimatum to the operators, telling them that they could either accept the terms of the company or quit work. Division superintendents were sent along the lines to secure the signatures of the operators to the agreement, or, in the alternative, to discharge them. This action resulted in a lockout of operators, and President Perham retaliated by calling the strike. The road officials maintain that little inconvenience will be suffered, as the places of strikers can be easily filled, and, in event of this failing, trains can be successfully moved by aid of the auxiliary telephone system.

KANSAS FIELDS ARE CLEANED.

Twenty-three Thousand Men from Outside of State Men Crop. Director T. B. Gerow of the Kansas State employment agency says it took 23,000 men from outside the State to harvest the wheat in Kansas this year. It cost the farmers \$2,500,000 to harvest the crop. Practically all this was spent in wages. Most of the men came from the west this year. A large portion of them were of a high grade and returned home with money in their pockets. "The solution of the Kansas harvest problem has practically been solved," said Mr. Gerow. "We have been importing help for quite a while now and some of the hands have been helping the same farmers for four or five successive years. These hands are coming back to work and they go back again, year after year. In that way the farmer gets good help and can depend on it and consequently the complaints are fewer and farther between. The stories about trouble are mostly canards. There is nothing in them."

JEWS TRICKED BY STEAMSHIPS.

Excuses Invented for Not Accepting Them for Passage. So as to refuse passage to the refugee Russian Jews in England who have money to pay the passage, the steamship companies have their inventors invent excuses for not accepting them, such as that they are suffering from some kind of eye disease or other imaginary ailment, according to Dr. Adolphe Danziger, formerly United States consul at Madrid, who has laid before the Department of Commerce and Labor memoranda concerning the conditions of the Jews abroad to be used by the State Department. The action of the steamship companies is said to be based on the fear that the Jews will be declared paupers and the companies would have to take them back to England.

WIFE WOUNDS HUSBAND.

Dispute Over New Millinery Leads to Fight with a Pitchfork. Because he refused to buy his wife a new hat, Henry Bertram, an Antelope (Nebr.) county farmer, is lying in a critical condition at his home near Neligh. Bertram's wife, Mrs. Bertram, preferred her request and met with a refusal a quarrel ensued. Hot words were followed by blows. Mrs. Bertram got hold of a pitchfork and with this weapon broke her husband's arm and inflicted numerous severe wounds on his head and body. Physicians fear his wounds will prove fatal.

Nebraska Teachers Drown.

A rowboat carrying Miss Anna McBride and Carroll Powers was swept over the dam in the Elkhorn river, at Norfolk, Neb., and both the occupants were drowned. The boat floated into the swift current and became unmanageable. Powers was principal of the Norfolk high school and Miss McBride was a primary teacher.

Blow Illinois Bank.

While one man held the villagers of Royal, Ill., at bay two companions blow open the safe of the Freeze & Vandoren bank, carrying off \$4,000 as their booty. The safe was blown to pieces and the building was wrecked by the heavy door and parts of the safe, which were hurled through the sides.

Prison for Washington Lawyer.

At Washington, D. C., Thomas M. Fields, a member of the local bar, convicted of embezzling nearly \$10,000 from the Washington Beneficial Endowment Association, was sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary.

London Discards Arc Lamps.

Electric arc lamps are to be discarded in London and incandescent gas lights will be used for street lighting. The gas lamps will be cheaper and more effective, says Consul Halstead in a report sent to the State Department from Birmingham.

"TANGLED FINANCE."

METEORIC RISE AND FALL OF HELTER-SKELTER BANKER.

Devlin, of Kansas, Was Honest, but His Habit of Trusting to Memory Proved Financially Fatal When Illness Came to Him.



C. J. DEVLIN.

Kansas has experienced in a dozen years, accompanied by a political upheaval of seismic force. It was upon the brain of Charles J. Devlin that the clot formed, just before his enormous monthly payroll was due, and no other man in Kansas could have brought on so much trouble by falling ill as Devlin did. In the first place he was the richest man in the State up to the hour that the bursting of a tiny blood vessel in his brain caused an apoplectic stroke, his fortune being estimated at \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000. Then, his interests were so diversified and geographically scattered that crowding him into involuntary bankruptcy affected an uncommonly large number of people. But the great cause of his present troubles, and those of thousands of others, was his practice of relying on his memory. He owned or controlled four banks—two in Kansas and two in Illinois—and 26 other corporations, among them two railroads. The affairs of these 30 corporations he carried in his head. He had no knowledge of bookkeeping, but possessed the most perfect faculty in his ability to keep his financial bearings by the compass of his memory. And more, it was the wonder, he kept them in that way successfully until an accident happened to the compass, and then no one else aboard his financial bark could make even a rational guess as to where they were. In a few days they struck the rocks.

A Unique Figure.

Devlin is a unique figure in finance. He is St. Louisian by birth, 35 years of age. As a young man he was clerk in a coal office and eventually he became manager of a small coal company in northern Illinois. In 1880 he was made manager of the fuel properties of the Santa Fe system, and when that company went into a receivership Devlin leased its coal properties. He acquired mines in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, and he became a mine and the big coal companies had trouble in 1897 Devlin sided with the miners and kept his mines going, with the result that he made money fast and acquired other coal properties. He became the richest man in Kansas, but good fortune did not breed snobbery. He spoke as pleasantly to a laborer in the street whom he knew as to the Governor of the State. Much comment has been caused by lifting his hat to an old negro couple of his acquaintance. Everybody looked alike to Devlin. Another marked trait was his desire to see young men succeed. He gave them a chance wherever he could. He lived in a pretty home, with splendid flowers, and other evidences of good taste, but no exclusiveness. He enjoyed sitting on the porch and having the children romp on the lawn.

Work was his recreation and he was a veritable engine. He was the busiest man in the West. But he had no faith in bookkeepers and stored all the details of his business in his head. Most of his concerns were making money, but he was relying upon him as the motive power to keep them in operation. His credit was so good that he was able to borrow \$247,000 stored in one of his banks—the First National of Topeka.

A few weeks ago he gave out and was forced to his bed. His mind became a maze and he could not plan a few days ahead. When Devlin's brain stopped working, his enterprises had to cease operation, for there was no one in the large number of his concerns to turn. Three of his four banks are in the hands of receivers, 15 of his 26 corporations are in bankruptcy, hundreds of bank depositors are seeking return of their savings, hundreds of coal miners are fearful lest the Devlin mines shall be closed and throw them and their families into the clutches of want, and the people of the State are in a state of consternation. The total liabilities of Devlin are estimated at \$3,000,000.

Ireland's Depopulation.

The emigration statistics for Ireland for the year 1904 furnish melancholy reading, in that they show how Ireland continues to lose some of the best of her population, says a London paper. Last year 36,902 natives of Ireland, a number equivalent to 83 per cent of the population, left their homes; the vast majority to go to the United States or Canada.

The Total of 36,902 Is a Slight Falling off as compared with several recent years, and is, indeed, the smallest aggregate since 1898. But, if we take the outflow of Irish has continued, for since 1851 no fewer than 3,967,013 of the Irish people have left their native land. This total is equivalent to 74.7 per cent of the average population. A large proportion of these are among the flower of the race, for it is almost an axiom in Irish history that the energetic and enterprising go to build the more helpless remain.

To Build a \$3,000,000 Park.

Chicago is to have a new amusement park on the lake shore just south of Jackson Park, which is declared by those behind it, will surpass anything of the kind in the world. In addition to a multitude of high class and novel amusements, there is to be a \$1,000,000 hotel on the lake shore, which, together with the amusement grounds and beautiful landscaped garden and scenic effects planned, will represent an investment of approximately \$3,000,000. The land, which has already been placed under contract, comprises what is known as the Willard tract, and embraces between 60 and 70 acres. It extends from Jackson Park to Seventy-first street, with lake frontage on the entire distance. The price to be paid for it by the syndicate behind the project is \$300,000.

Upon condition that he procure a divorce from his wife or that she die Carl F. Miller of Pittsburgh will inherit virtually all of the \$500,000 estate of Miss Anna M. Gunning, a spinster who was engaged to be married to Miller many years ago. Miller says the \$500,000 will not tempt him into the divorce courts.



WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Red tape is always associated with the business methods of government, whether in America or in other countries. Nearly every one who has had dealings with Washington will testify as to the tedious regulations which must be observed and the vexatious delays which exhaust the patience of those who have to do with the departments. The President, who, by temperament, has no sympathy with unnecessary conventionalities, and who desires always to see work done in the quickest and most effective way, has appointed a commission of five men, selected from four of the executive departments, to investigate the government methods of doing business, and, if possible, to discover and recommend better ways. In private business red tape practices are killed off by competition; for, other things being equal, the firm which does its work in the most direct and economical way has an advantage. In government business competition plays no part and, as a rule, has no influence; and custom assumes an undue importance. The result is a tendency, characteristic of all departments of the public business, to become clogged with rules and entangled in petty details, to the great detriment both of speed and of economy.

Families living in large towns or cities have sometimes been asked by their letter carrier to buy tickets to a picnic, excursion, concert, ball or other entertainment. Even if the request has not been formally made, the tickets, with the price plainly printed on them, have been left at the house. It is not generally known that such distribution of tickets is forbidden by the postoffice department. Indeed, even those who have known of the prohibition have seldom been inclined to complain against the postman who has delivered their mail daily in rain and shine for years. At the beginning of the season of picnics and excursions this year the Postmaster General called the attention of the postmasters to the regulation, and said he would hold them responsible for its enforcement. The regulation applies to rural-free-delivery carriers as well as to those in cities; but on the rural-free-delivery routes the carriers have certain privileges of their own. They may carry "articles or packages of unmarketable merchandise for hire and upon the request of patrons residing on their respective routes."

Now and then one gets an amusing glimpse of the variety of duties which the President is called upon to perform. While he was settling the difference between Assistant Secretary Loomis and Minister Bowen, and deciding what should be done in the case of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and arranging for a peace conference between Russia and Japan, a delegation of Gloucester fish merchants called upon him to complain of the conduct of the mackerel. These Gloucester fish, formerly very regular in their habits, have lately become dissipated and erratic. They take long and long vacations, without giving any indication as to where they are going or when they will return, and in other ways give evidence of leading a double life. The Gloucester fish merchants, who have so often fed these mackerel and looked after them so tenderly, are naturally hurt. They want the President to get after the rebellious schools with his big stick, and compel the mackerel to be good; and he promised to have the fish commission make an investigation.

Picture post-cards, which are now so plentiful, bring to the government a most profitable line of postal business. The rate, at a cent each for carrying them through the mail, amounts to about one dollar and a quarter a pound, varying somewhat with the weight of the card. This compares advantageously with the cent a pound on newspapers, the 8 cents on books, and the 16 cents on merchandise. Letter mail would pay twice the postal-card rate, even if every letter weighed its full ounce. The collecting habit, in other words, brings to the Treasury many an honest penny. The post-card craze, which is the newest collecting habit and the most recent source of revenue, leads small communities to see what they have in the way of natural beauty or of artistic work that deserves a wide circulation.

In the navies of nearly all the maritime nations, except Great Britain and the United States, it is still the custom to dent out to the sailors a double portion of grog when they are about to go into action. The custom arose in the days when the vessels lashed themselves together and the men fought hand to hand. The grog was supposed to instill them to unconquerable fury. In these days of long range fighting, when clean heads and steady hands are essential, nothing could be more unfortunate than the allowance of grog; yet it is reported that the Russian sailors received a double portion before they entered the fight of the Sea of Japan.

Heavy receipts in June resulted in a surplus of \$13,000,000 in the Treasury operations of that month, and reduced the deficit from \$37,000,000 to about \$24,000,000 for the fiscal year. Receipts were about the same as in the previous year, but there was a considerable increase of expenditures in the War, Navy and Postoffice Departments.

The war department has recently given an order which appears to the latest instant. The post commander at Fort McHenry has been directed to ascertain the exact position of the pole from which floated the flag which suggested to Francis Scott Key "The Star-Spangled Banner." The officers and enlisted men at the post wish to erect a stone to mark the spot.

CROPS IN MOOD SHAPE.

Weather Bureau Says Corn Is Making Favorable Progress.

Crop conditions are summarized as follows in the weekly bulletin of the weather bureau: During the week ending July 31 the Ohio valley and northern portions of the middle Atlantic States and New England experienced temperatures too low for best results, but elsewhere the temperature conditions were favorable. Stains interfered with farm work in the Mississippi valley, northern Texas and in portions of the lower Ohio valley and east Gulf coast districts, while rain is needed in Georgia, portions of Florida, northern Mississippi, northern Illinois, Ohio and northern New Jersey.

In the Ohio valley the growth of corn has been somewhat checked by cool weather, but elsewhere in the principal corn States this crop has made excellent progress. Throughout the Atlantic coast districts a fine crop is indicated. In Tennessee, Arkansas, Indian Territory and northern Texas the condition of corn is not so promising.

Thrashing of winter wheat has been interrupted by wet weather in southern Illinois and portions of the Missouri valley and middle Atlantic States, but elsewhere this work has advanced satisfactorily. Winter wheat harvest is finished, except a small part of the crop in Michigan and New York.

Spring wheat harvest is in progress in Nebraska, Iowa and the southern portions of South Dakota and Minnesota. This crop has made favorable progress, so much damage being reported except from scattered fields in South Dakota, where smut and blight are also prevalent to some extent. Late spring wheat was materially damaged in Washington by hot winds of the preceding week, but the early crop escaped injury. Harvest is general in Oregon, with about the average yield and quality.

Oat harvest has progressed favorably and is now becoming general in the more northern States. With the exception of some damage to harvested oats in Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Virginia the reports respecting this crop are highly favorable.

Some improvement in the condition of cotton over most of Texas is indicated, and in rank growth and general satisfactory fruiting are reported from Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, a general, but slight, improvement is also shown in these States. In Alabama the crop has generally deteriorated; in Georgia it is fruiting rapidly where sufficient rains have occurred, but in other localities of that State rain is badly needed, and shedding, rust and black root are prevalent. Rank growth and shedding are also reported from Tennessee, the Carolinas and Florida, in which States no improvement is indicated, except on clay lands in South Carolina, while on sandy lands in that State the crop has deteriorated.

LIVING EXPENSES.

It Requires Much More to Support a Family Than 15 Years Ago.

In the last bulletin issued by the bureau of labor it is shown that the living expenses of the average family during the period between 1890 and 1904 have increased from 25 to 50 per cent.

Beans and salt beef have gone up 15 per cent, lard 10 per cent, butter 24 per cent, cornmeal 38 per cent, crackers 18.9 per cent, molasses 6 per cent, eggs 70.9 per cent, herrings 58.9 per cent, salt 15 per cent, pepper 65.3 per cent and currants 30 per cent.

There are only a few of the articles which show an increase. Although the bureau of labor claims that articles classified under the general head of "Food" have increased in price only 7.2 per cent, the argument is a false one, is the claim of the New York World.

While it is shown that flour has increased 36 per cent and eggs 70.9 per cent in price, nutmegs have decreased 62 per cent and prunes 44.6 per cent. Nevertheless they are all lumped in together under the head of "Food," and an average increase of 7 per cent is obtained. This is the merest sophistry.

Since 1894 canned goods have advanced over 25 per cent on the dozen cans. The Standard Oil Company has advanced the price of oil 8 cents a gallon in the same time. Bread is 10 per cent higher, although the price of flour has risen 30 per cent. This is because the bakers, to protect themselves, were forced to make the loaf smaller.

The hens of to-day produce four times as many eggs as a similar number did ten years ago. The advance in price has been phenomenal. The art of cold storage is the cause of great luxury, which presents commodities from finding a natural price level. These cold storage plants are controlled by the trusts.

We eat eggs laid a year ago. We eat chickens and game that were killed last year and beef that has been on ice for years. You may find in these cold storage houses barrels of frozen turkeys which were killed last Thanksgiving day and which you may probably eat next November.

Soda crackers have decreased 10.5 per cent in price and about 50 per cent in size. Fresh vegetables cannot very well be kept for next year's consumption, consequently they have decreased naturally in price with the advance in truck farming.

Coal has clambered up the scale about \$2 a ton since 1890, without counting the extra high figures reached in 1903.

As for clothing cotton flannels have increased 13.3 per cent, common suitings 14.1 per cent, common boots and shoes 10.2 per cent, women's dress goods 10.8 per cent, blouses 18.5 per cent, and there are 24.1 per cent more.

The laborer pays more by 15 per cent for his furniture now than ten years ago. He pays about 10 per cent more for the commonest kind of dishes and table cutlery, and for the luxury of tobacco 17 per cent more.

Insect Pests at Panama.

So serious has become the scourge of insects in the canal zone that the supply of insect powder in this country has become exhausted by an emergency call from the sanitary officers on the isthmus. A requisition sent by the army medical department for 38 tons of various insecticides revealed the fact that there were but 20 tons of the needed materials in New York.

It is believed by the medical officers that the quantity desired on the isthmus should be supplied by the country. These were purchased at the same time 20 tons of sulphur and 10 iron pots in which to burn it, together with 15 tons of newspapers, which were needed in the fumigation of the buildings of the isthmus.

Short News Notes.

An indictment containing six counts against Select Councilman Frank H. Caven was returned by the grand jury in Philadelphia, Pa., alleging violations of his oath of office by being interested in city contracts.



AN OLD-FASHIONED SOUL.

Not here the New Time's lefty lot—
To questions big replying.
She only knows to keep the cot
And soothe the children's crying.

Not here to stand in temples bright,
Bad strife for strife returning;
She only knows the lamps to light
And keep the home fires burning.

Not here to move with iron will
In paths of strange endeavor;
She only knows that Home is still
The sweetest name forever!

There are her joys, and there her tears—
A life so sweetly human,
The world shall whisper through the years
"God bless that little woman!"
—Atlanta Constitution.

A BANK BURGLARY.

It was not often that Mr. Butler, manager of the Cable Street branch of the London and South-Western Bank, had occasion to visit his offices after business hours. But a banking business is like no other—a bank manager is a man upon whose shoulders rests much responsibility.

Mr. Butler had been worried during the four hours which had elapsed since he put on his coat and hat and left the building at 5 o'clock. It was a tricky calculation that worried him, and he was not quite certain, as he dabbled over his coffee, whether or not he was on the eve of making a great mistake. That is why, contrary to his custom, he ordered his electric brougham, drove to the city, and seated himself again in his office, with his back to the safe and the big ledgers before him on the table.

His brow was wrinkled in thought, and his keen, gray eyes rapidly flew over the bewildering mass of figures. He became absorbed in his work—so much so, indeed, that he did not hear the crack of the little door on his left, nor did there fall upon his ear the soft breathing of a man at his side.

A few moments later he was startled by feeling something cold pressed



HE BECAME ABSORBED IN HIS WORK.

to his temple. The bewildering multitude of figures which were shimmering in his brain melted away, for he was looking down the barrel of a revolver, then along the hand which held it, and the arm, until his gray eyes rested on the face of a man. The first glance had been to the revolver, and he instantly recognized it as his own. In the face of the man who held the revolver he recognized the features of George Carrington, lately one of his own clerks. He leaned back in his chair and sighed heavily, but said nothing.

"You look surprised, Mr. Butler," said the burglar, as he steadily crept round the table. "But don't be afraid; I am not going to shoot you unless you make a row."

"You have come to rob the office?" "Yes, sir; that is my intention. You have saved me a great deal of trouble. The safe is open, there are securities, there is money there. I am going to have them, and I am going to secure you so that you cannot disturb me."

"Indeed," said the banker, in a chilly tone. "This is a desperate enterprise of yours, Mr. Carrington."

Mr. Carrington grinned. "Desperate! Well, require desperate remedies," he replied. "You sacked me, Mr. Butler."

The banker pursed his lips. "Quite true," he said. "I sacked you."

"For no fault of my own," said the burglar.

"Exactly, Mr. Carrington, for no fault of your own. Matter of reduction of staff, that's all. Somebody had to go, and it fell to your fate."

"That was two months ago, Mr. Butler. Since then you haven't cared how I've lived, eh?"

The other shrugged his shoulders somewhat impatiently.

"It is not my business," he said. Then, after a pause: "So you are going to rob the bank, eh?"

"I'm going to ask you to hand out all the money you've got in the safe. I'm going to gag you and blind you so that you won't create a disturbance. I shan't hurt you, Mr. Butler; don't fear that."

"Oh, no," said the banker quickly. "I don't fear that you will hurt me; that is, I don't think I shall sustain much physical damage at your hands. It is the other thing I am thinking about—the mental hurt."

"They can't blame you," said the burglar.

"I'm afraid they will," said the banker, dubiously. "Banks are robbed time and again. It is nobody's fault; but the manager doesn't get praised."

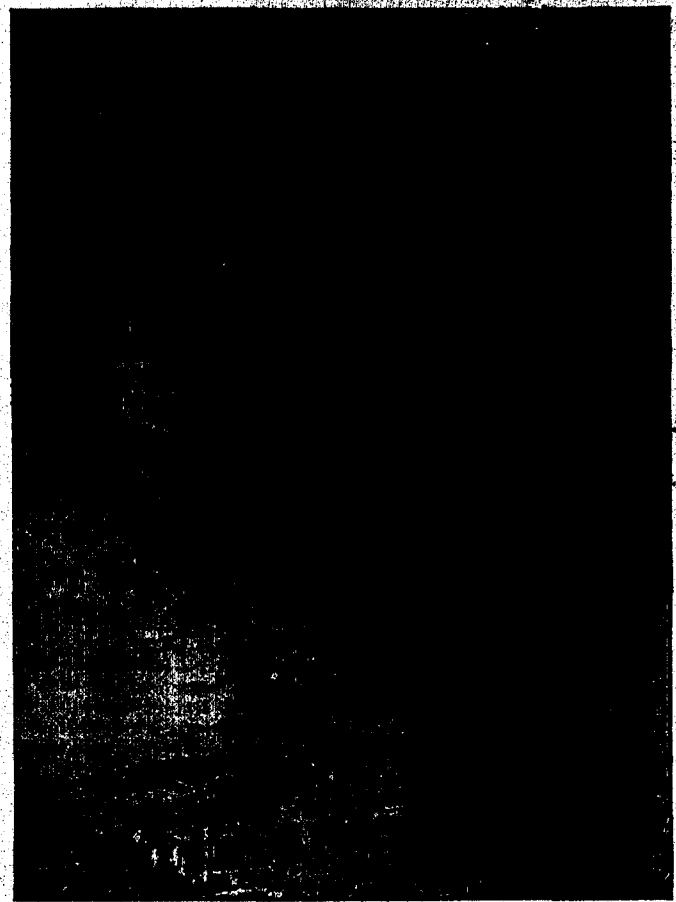
"I suppose not," said the burglar reflectively.

The banker looked up suddenly, and his clear, gray eyes rested upon the young man's face.

"Now, then, George Carrington, what's your trouble? Out with it!" The other mumbled.

"It was hardly done," he said in a sullen tone. "I ought not to have been sacked. I was in debt. My house was cleared of its furniture, and my wife, myself and my child were left to starve. I had been sacked from a bank, and when I went another post-

A PONTOON BRIDGE ON THE INDUS.



PERMANENT BOAT BRIDGE OVER THE INDUS AT KHUSHALGAR.

The boat bridge at Khushalgar is one of the most important pontoon bridges over the Indus, on the northwest frontier of India. The Indus has always been difficult to bridge, owing to the rapidity of its current, more especially during what is known as the rainy season, when it becomes much swollen. The picture represents a conveyance on its way between Kohat and Rawal Pindi crossing the river at Khushalgar. This bridge is permanent, and not temporary as might be supposed, and it was over this bridge that the Tirah expeditionary force advanced into the Afridi country in 1897, the railway at that time only running from Rawal Pindi to Khushalgar, which lies on the left bank of the Indus. The simplest form of permanent ferry consists of ropes stretched across the river by means of which rafts, similar to those depicted here, can be shored or hauled backwards and forwards from bank to bank. The Khushalgar bridge is, however, the ordinary floating or pontoon bridge. It is capable of bearing any traffic with the exception of heavy siege artillery. The banks on both sides of the river are very steep, winding up the cliff at a steep angle as shown here. The surrounding country is rocky and barren.

tion nobody would give it to me. I never robbed a man of a farthing in my life. I was driven to desperation."

"That's hard," said the banker. "But realize, George Carrington, what you are going to do. You are going to rob this bank. At present the matter rests lightly upon your mind. You will probably get away safely. You will flee to America or somewhere. You may set up in business and become a successful man. But have you ever thought of what will come after you get away, my age? Then will be the time for you to repent and to shun the light of every honest man your soul blackened and your mind uneasy forevermore."

The other was silent.

"I have in my pocket," continued the banker, "the sum of 50 pounds in bank of England notes. I am going to give you these notes so that you can make a fresh start in life. I have also in my pocketbook a letter from a good friend of mine in the Argentine Republic, who requires an under manager in his bank. The salary is \$150 a month with rooms over the bank. I am going to write a letter to my friend suggesting you as a most likely candidate for the position. There is no necessity to wait for the reply, as I have been asked to send out the man whom I think best by a boat which leaves Albert Dock on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock."

The burglar's jaw had dropped. His eyes were staring wildly into those of the banker.

"You don't mean—" he commenced.



"In the good, old summer time" the mighty problem of how to look cool and dainty is studied by fair women day and night. This year the summer fabrics seem more sheer and colorings more satisfying to the eye and the styles more charming than during any previous hot season. My lady may, for very reasonable prices, revel in the most artistic creations, if she be handy with her needle—and, by the way, has nothing else to do, for these apparently simple, clinging little gowns represent whole days of steady work.

In our illustration is shown a pretty girl from gay Paris, who certainly appears cool and comfortable, whether she feels that way or not. All over embroidery forms the chief parts of her costume, which is a marvel of style and certainly lovely enough to delight the heart of the most fastidious woman. The soft silk girdle is a feature not to be forgotten and lends character to the make-up of the gown. Roses and foliage form the decorations for the pretty hat and for a girl's face no style in headgear could be more becoming.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Will of a Kalamazoo Woman Provides \$10,000 Fund to Purchase a Square Meal and a Bath for Every Hobo—Youth Plays with Dynamite.

When the will of Mrs. Almira Kramer, who died two weeks ago, aged 89, was read in the presence of the heirs at Kalamazoo, the latter were astonished by a provision that appropriates \$10,000 to be used in feeding tramps who come to Kalamazoo. Senator Burrows, who drew up the will, is named as trustee, and will have direct charge of the money. All applications must be made by tramps at the police department, where the hobo will be presented with a ticket entitling him to a square meal at a restaurant. There is no other provision, however, which is likely to keep down the demand for tickets. "This is to the effect that the meal will be given only after a bath, which the ticket also provides for, is taken. The heirs are satisfied by the arrangement, as the residue of the property amounts to about \$103,000. It is believed the will was left by Edward Jackson, a brother of Mrs. Kramer, led her to make this strange bequest. Edward first ran away when he was 12 years old. Time and again his parents sent money to pay his fare home from distant points, but at length they lost all trace of him for years. One night a telegram came stating that Edward was dying of consumption in Memphis jail. His father reached him in time to hear his prayer that his brothers lead honest lives and work for a living. Then his years of exposure bore their fruit, and he died. From that time Mrs. Kramer has done all in her power for wandering tramps, and no beggar was ever turned unfed from her door.

Impressed in Belfry. Four young persons, giving their names as George Minton, H. G. Stacy and Misses Nettie Knox and Katharine Sabers, at their residence as Adams street, are exciting experience at Clayton the other evening. The young persons had driven into town on a pleasure trip, and while meandering around the streets, discovered a ladder leading to the Presbyterian church belfry, which is being repaired. They ascended the ladder for a quiet tete-a-tete, and while thus occupied, some one reported the ladder, and it was not replaced until two hours later, when the shouts of the young men attracted pedestrians, and the prisoners were released.

He Played with Dynamite. Trying to dry out a wet stick of dynamite by the friction of his hands, and then breaking it into small bits for use as torpedoes, proved a disastrous piece of amusement for 12-year-old George Stimm of Port Huron. He had received the explosive in a store down town where he is employed as errand boy, and in attempting to dry it, an explosion occurred, the results of which will leave him maimed and crippled for life, even if he escapes the possible effects of lockjaw. The boy's lip was blown off, part of his chin torn off, his breast lacerated and two middle fingers and part of the thumb of his right hand torn off.

Heroic Woman Saves a Town. While a fire that destroyed a large part of the business section of Dundee was at its height Mrs. Herbert Hitchens remembered that dynamite sufficient to wreck the greater portion of the village, if exploded, was stored in a coal shed. With her sister, Katie, 10 years old, she carried out ten cans of dynamite and a large box filled with the explosive. Regardless of their peril the two handled the cans, which were so hot that they were hardly able to carry them.

Think Pork Was Diseased. Miss A. J. Houghtaling, aged 90 years, died at Flint under circumstances that are likely to lead to an investigation. She was taken sick a week ago, just after she had eaten dinner, at which pork that is now believed to have been diseased, was served. She was taken with a violent fit of vomiting, and others who partook of the pork were similarly affected. Miss Houghtaling's case resisted treatment, and she continued to grow worse until the end came.

Within Our Borders. Joseph Alwine's plating mill at Hastings was totally destroyed by fire.

Three prisoners, Robert Long, Thomas Jones and James Kramer, awaiting trial for burglary, broke jail at Charlotte.

A washout at Alpine caused a Pere Marquette passenger train from Petoskey to jump the track. All the cars left the rails except the rear sleeper.

Eight residents of Marine City were injured when a car loaded with workmen bound for the Great Lakes Engineering Company's plant in St. Clair jumped the track.

After remarking that life was not worth living because of the way in which his landlady prepared his meals, Fred J. Richards of Detroit tried suicide near Muskegon by jumping into Mona lake.

For the past week representatives of the marine recruiting service have been headquarters in Kalamazoo, in search of recruits for the naval service. It is quite evident that young men in that part of Michigan are not inclined to go in the service, as not a person called to make inquiry, Sergt. Letta, who is in charge of the office, says that it is the first station he has ever opened where there has not been an application. He will visit a number of cities and towns with the hope of getting some recruits.

The State insane asylum in Newberry is badly overcrowded, the condition being such that there is no room for some patients who have been ordered committed to the institution. The asylum now has 520 inmates.

At Menominee Elizabeth Lamb, an 11-year-old child, while bathing with a party of friends, was carried out into the bay and would have been drowned but for the bravery of a boy named Harry Thurlow, who leaped in and rescued her. Both were exhausted when shore was reached and were revived with difficulty.

Mrs. Fay Dubois, while under a fit of temporary insanity, hung herself in the stairway of her home in Brooklyn. Mrs. Dubois had suffered from ill health for some time and had shown signs of mental trouble, but for the past few days had seemed much better.

Kalamazoo may soon have a market house. There has been talk of it for more than a year, but no definite action was taken until the Retail Grocers' Association appointed a committee to go to Detroit and Grand Rapids and inspect the houses there. There is a demand on the part of the people for a house and it is believed it will be established some time this fall.

James McCormick, a Blufffield carpenter, aged 55 years, single and of good habits, has disappeared.

Burglars entered the Harrisville post-office, blew open the safe and got \$150 cash and \$300 in stamps.

At Orion the second series of launch races among resorters was won by Mrs. Charles Winfield of Detroit.

Antonio Carbia was instantly killed at Johannesburg, in a tree fell the way he did not expect and crushed his head.

Cancer caused the death of E. A. Anderson, Holland's first shipbuilder, who was born in Norway seventy-two years ago.

Frank Novara, aged 70, one of Monroe's oldest citizens, died recently. Mr. Novara was baggage man for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern for forty-nine years.

On the farm of Philip Keopkan, near Cass City, the barn and outbuildings, along with this season's crop of hay and grain, were entirely consumed by fire originating from a threshing engine. Nine hogs were burned.

Capt. James W. Millen, one of the best known vesselmen on the lakes and for many years prominent in Detroit's municipal affairs, was stricken with apoplexy and the family has given up all hope that he will recover.

Health Officer Nottingham issued a warning to the people of Lansing not to use river ice in drinking water. While the health officer thinks that the use of river ice in drinking water is dangerous, he says it may be safely used for all ordinary purposes.

Fourteen thousand cedar posts and spikes, valued at \$4,000, were destroyed by fire at Oskamee. A spark from a locomotive is supposed to have started the blaze. The cedar was piled near the depot, and only by hard work was the depot building saved.

C. H. Richards of Flint reported to the police that he was robbed of \$200 on a Grand Trunk train while returning from a business trip to his former home at Owosso. The robbery is credited to pickpockets following in the wake of the circus which exhibited at Lapeer.

The white crow of Bay Mills, one of the strangest fowls ever seen in the country, was shot by R. C. Wolf, a Chicago resorter staying in Muskegon. The bird is white in all parts. It has been seen many times, the way to the lake on Muskegon lake and has always down with a shadier number of its species, but its marked color has always made it prominent. It has always been regarded with superstition. Wolf will have it stuffed.

Architect Anderson of the Eastern Michigan asylum has prepared plans and specifications for the erection of a new cottage on the asylum grounds, which will accommodate 100 patients.

The crowded condition of the institution made the erection of a new building necessary. It will be used for the older women patients who require more care than the younger ones. The building will be put up on modern lines, two stories high with large halls on each floor.

Since his inauguration last January, Gov. Warner has been a very busy man with State affairs, but he feels that, like any other man, he ought to have a vacation. Early in the summer he engaged a cottage at Cass lake, near Pontiac, and took his family there, but he has not been able to spend more than one day in a week there. Now, the Governor has gone to his summer cottage, and he hopes to remain there for at least a couple of weeks, in order to obtain a much-needed rest.

Dundee suffered another heavy loss by fire the other day. Fire was discovered in Moore's livery barn, and before the alarm could be given the whole building was in flames, spreading to buildings of A. B. Hitchens, taking coal sheds, office and warehouse, also the brick building of Mrs. Bridel and barn of H. Pulver, occupied as the National Hotel barn. Aid was summoned from Toledo and one engine and hose cart responded, making the run in thirty-one minutes after loading, a distance of twenty-two miles.

Weather the past week was generally very favorable for harvest and haymaking; wheat and hay mostly well secured and oat harvest becoming general; corn earing well; beans, buckwheat, sugar beets and garden truck growing finely; late potatoes improving; apple prospect continues to decline. A conservative estimate of the peach crop in the country tributary to Grand Rapids places it at 1,000,000 bushels. Furthermore, as the crop in other States is so light this year, extra good prices for the fruit are expected by Michigan growers.

When the passenger train for the east pulled into the D. G. H. & M. Co. depot Tuesday morning, a torpedo that had been placed on the track exploded and a flying fragment struck Mrs. John Coleman of Detroit, who was standing on the platform, in the forehead, inflicting a painful wound. Detective James F. Foley was sent to ferret out the culprit who had placed the torpedo on the track, and his investigation resulted in the arrest of Joe Hiseox, a young man of the village. In Justice Halsey's court Hiseox pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the Detroit house of correction for ninety days.

At Ypsilanti Charlie Moller, a half-breed, called a Delaware, while drunk, undertook to lead a mule hitched in front of a Congress street store on to the sidewalk by the lip. On being ordered to leave the mule, however, he grew vicious. Thereupon the owner interfered and knocked the half-breed down. While en route to the jail in charge of Officer Ryan Moller threw himself on the sidewalk on his face, and on the officer attempting to put the bracelets on his charge the latter caught the officer's hand under his knee and ground it on the sidewalk, dislocating some of the bones. The half-breed was finally loaded on a drag and hauled to jail by the mules over which the fuss started.

Lieut. Lally of the Detroit detective department has received a mysterious package, which contained checks, notes and other important papers, aggregating in value about \$25,000, belonging to the Crystal Salt Company of St. Clair. The offices of the company were robbed several weeks ago and the papers stolen, together with what money could be located. It is supposed that the burglars found themselves unable to dispose of the valuable papers, and, deciding to return them, shipped them to Lally. They have been sent to the firm in St. Clair.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR AUGUST 14, 1904.

Josiah and the Book of the Law.—2 Chron. 34:22. Learn verse 21. Read 2 Chron. 34:25 and 2 Kings 22:3. Golden Text.—I will not forget Thy Word.—Psalm 119:10.

Josiah began his reforms by righting that which was most obviously wrong. He knew without doubt that idolatry was wrong, and he set to work to rid his people of the shrines, images, and so forth, that were scattered through the land. That done, in the eighteenth year of his reign, or when he was twenty-six years old, he entered upon the great task of repairing the Temple. The minds of men in these early days needed some outward symbol of God's presence as a peg upon which to hang their faith, so to speak. The ark was the special symbol of God's presence with the Israelites and to impress upon their minds the thought of the reverence which they should feel in the consciousness of God's presence, the ark was put out of sight behind the veil—first in the tabernacle and afterwards in the Temple.

The object of building the Temple was to give the worshippers a sense of the greatness and glory of God by means of the majesty and beauty and riches of the building in which He was worshipped. Even now outward surroundings make a great impression on men's minds, and it was much more so in earlier times.

The Temple of God in our hearts could not but be a great encouragement to faith among the people. The Temple must therefore be restored before there could be any hope of a permanent revival of faith in God.

Our present lesson shows us how, if one will start in to do what he clearly knows to be right, God will open out before him the next steps to be taken. Fuller light upon our duty always follows upon our performance of the duty we already see clearly. And no one is in such a sad case as to see no duty clearly. All at a distance may be blurred, but if we strive to do the will of God in the matters that demand our immediate attention, the way to the light upon more distant or complicated matters will open out before us. If the duty that is clear to us is no more than the getting rid of some habit, which may seem of little consequence but which we know to be bad, still the accomplishment of that task will lead us to see other things to be done that before we did not think of or had not been sure about.

Notes. Verse 14.—The bringing out of the money seems to be intentionally connected with the finding of the book of the law. The money perhaps was stowed away in some dark, out-of-the-way place for safe-keeping, and when Hilkiah, the high priest, went to get the money he may have become interested in looking over a room filled like a old garret with all sorts of cast-off articles belonging to the Temple. The Temple had been so often plundered and so often repaired that it is no wonder there were accumulations of rubbish in some of the many small rooms connected with it.

But how did it come there was only one known book of the law? For one thing, it is to be remembered every copy had to be slowly, carefully written out by hand in a script much more difficult than that we use. There may never have been more than a small number of copies and these would be in the hands of the priests.

It would be easy to account for the loss of all the sacred books, for not only did enemies from without plunder the Temple but wicked kings of Judah had desecrated it, and had done all they could to put down the monotheistic religion of the Jews and substitute idolatry. As they showed no respect for the Temple, it is not likely that they would hesitate to destroy as many of its sacred writings as they could in their hands.

How could they more effectively put down the old religion and leave themselves free to follow their own evil inclinations?

Even at a much later day in the world's history when writing had become much more easy, and when books were more generally printed and read, we see that it was possible for almost all the copies of very great writings to be lost. The fewness of the old manuscripts from which our New Testament is taken is the most notable case. What with persecutions, and burnings of the Christians' books, and with the consequent hiding of these books, there were very few left.

Some of the oldest New Testament manuscripts now in use have been discovered only in recent years, and the tale of their finding reads like romance. And even these do not date back to the first century of our era.

But though most of the copies of God's Word have at times been destroyed or lost, there were always some copies left. It is quite unthinkable that all should be lost, and it is evident that God has protected the writings that contain His revelation of Himself to men.

The particular book of the law found by Hilkiah might have been "the book of the law" which was written by the hand of Moses. (See Ex. 17, and margin.) When Moses had finished writing out the law as given him by God, he commanded the Levites to place the book "by the side of the ark of the covenant." (See Deut. 31:24-27.) This copy may have been protected

The Grange Picnic AND Grayling Day At Portage Lake.

Now for a Big Time--the Biggest Ever!

There has been Grange Picnic talk in the air for some time. When it was finally decided to hold the picnic at beautiful Portage Lake on the Colleen Picnic Grounds at Oak Hill Park Resort, and when at the Grange meeting of last Saturday a Committee on Arrangements was appointed, there was manifest a general feeling on the part of the citizens and business men to join in with the Grangers and farmers generally of the county and get up a genuine old-fashioned picnic and have a Big Time and a Good Time all around.

Tuesday morning the feeling reached a climax and Miss Grayling, ever mindful of the best interests of her citizens and of those of the county of which she is the Queen Bee, issued the following proclamation:

The Proclamation!

TO MY FAITHFUL CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS OF GRAYLING,
AND ALL SOJOURNERS WITHIN MY GATES--
GREETING:

IT has come to me that the Grangers will hold their Annual Rally and Picnic at our beautiful Portage Lake on

Thursday, August 17, 1905.

I have long watched with admiration and amazement the agricultural growth and progress of the splendid domain surrounding my gates. I have noted with pleasure its increasing influence and importance in every avenue of local trade and commerce.

I have watched with interest and hope the coming of the farmers to till the soil; I have seen the weaker brothers drop out and go away, and tell the world that nothing could be done here--that it was not a farming country.

I have watched with greater hope and interest the struggles and trials of those who were firm in their faith and who have finally wrought out, not only their own success, but a great truth--that we really have here a splendid farming, stock-raising and fruit-growing section.

I have admired their courage and perseverance and I glory in their success. They are heroes.

I appreciate the importance of their achievements upon the future of our county and village.

NOW, Therefore, I do hereby Command that on Thursday, August 17, 1905, the day of their pleasure-making as above given, that all my subjects, that all who toil and trade and traffic within my gates shall close their places of business and lay aside their labors and, together with their families and friends and guests, shall attend the aforesaid picnic; and further,

THAT each and all of them shall do the utmost in their power to make the day a memorable one in our history of pleasure-making, and that such contribution of money and assistance shall be made as will demonstrate to the utmost our good will and good hope for the prosperity and well-being and happiness and pleasure of those who toil and bring forth the fruits of the soil.

And I do this as a token of My good-will, and for better acquaintance and closer fellowship, and a better understanding of the fact that the best interests of My village people and of the farmers are identical in the advancement and progress and development of both My village and the surrounding country.

HEREOF FAIR NOTICE

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto affixed My name and the Seal of My Job.

Miss Grayling,
[QUEEN BEE.]

SEAL

Eated this Eighth Day of July, Nineteen Hundred Five, at Grayling, County of Crawford, State of Michigan.

ATTEST-- SHOPENAGONS, Chief.
WINDING AU SABLE, Secretary.

Within an hour after the above Proclamation reached the street the following agreement appeared:

GRAYLING, MICH., Aug. 8, 1905.--We the undersigned merchants and business men of Grayling hereby agree to close our respective places of business on Thursday, Aug. 17, 1905, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., the occasion being the Grange Rally and Picnic and Grayling Day at Portage Lake.

[Signed] Salling, Hanson & Co., A. Kraus & Son, W. Jorgenson,
H. Peterson, C. O. McCullough, C. O. McCullough,
J. W. Sorenson, Geo. L. Alexander, O. Palmer,
A. P. W. Becker, W. H. Taylor, R. W. Brink,
John O. Goudrow, G. M. Metcalf & Son, H. C. Schmidt,
Grayling Mercantile Co., N. P. Olson.

From which it will be seen that Miss Grayling's commands will be implicitly obeyed. That the intent and purpose of those commands be carried out to the full the following Committee of Citizens was at once named:

Messrs. R. Hanson, W. Jorgenson, R. D. Connine, A. Kraus, Geo. L. Alexander, M. Hanson, O. Palmer, C. O. McCullough, N. P. Olson, M. A. Bates, H. Peterson, N. Michelson, Dr. S. N. Insley, H. Joseph, Geo. J. Sorenson, L. Fournier.

The Committee of Citizens at once placed themselves at the disposal of the Grange Arrangements Committee--and because of all this, Grange Picnic and Grayling Day at Portage Lake will be a Big Day, with a big B and a big D.

SOME OF THE DETAILS.

The committees went to work at once. Here are some of the principal attractions and amusements that will be relied on to give everybody a chance for all the fun that can be crowded into one day:

DANCING--A splendid dancing pavilion and the best music--Clark's Orchestra.

MUSIC--The full Citizens' Band has been engaged and will keep music in the air on the shores of old Portage all day long.

SPEAKERS--A number of the prominent business men of the village and farmers of the county will make five-minute talks. No long, tiresome speeches--just five minutes each of the best there is in them. Among those invited to speak are Messrs. Hanson, Alexander, Palmer, Peterson, Joseph, Bates, Brink, Ostrander, Bauman, Love, Stilwell, Bradley, Shopenagons, Insley, Chalker and others. Isn't that better than getting some outsider? And every man is to talk on some live topic of local interest.

A REAL THEATER--A theater is to be erected on the Picnic Grounds and the Grayling Dramatic Company will present one of their popular plays.

BIG PICNIC DINNER--Everybody who comes is expected to bring enough of the good things to eat not only for themselves but for their friends and over 400 feet of picnic tables are being put up under the shade of the trees on the banks of the lake for a big, hearty, genuine Northern Michigan Picnic Dinner. Oh, Yum! Yum! YUM!

TRANSPORTATION--Wagons are being arranged for to leave the corner in front of Fournier's drug store for the lake every half hour during the morning of Picnic Day.

PRIZES FOR FARM PRODUCTS--Prizes amounting to \$25.00 in cash will be given as follows:

Ten dollars (\$10.00) for the best single collection of all classes of farm products raised in Crawford County, collected and brought in by any single farmer.

Seven dollars and fifty cents (\$7.50) for the second best collection.

Five dollars (\$5.00) for the third best collection.

Two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) for the fourth best collection.

Competition for these prizes will be open only to actual farmers residing anywhere in the county. It is not necessary that the whole collection be from any single farm--but it must be stuff raised in the county and may include vegetables, fruits, grains, grasses, etc. Suitable pavilions for these displays will be provided. Three judges will be selected on the grounds by ballot to decide this contest.

LAKE TRIPS--The big steam launch, the clipper sail boat, "Jessie," and several gasoline launches will be in commission and make short trips to the bays and points of interest on the lake.

BASE BALL--A game of base ball between two good nines is one of the promised attractions.

FISHING CONTEST--Special arrangements are being made with some 200 or 300 of the biggest green bass, rock and black bass, pike, etc., in the lake to come up in the water just in front of the picnic grounds and do their best biting for this merry-making occasion. Four of the best fishermen on the lake will enter this contest and it will be exciting.

BOAT RACES--There will be prizes for three classes of boat races, open to all. These will be scows, flat bottom skiffs and clinkers.

SWIMMING--Prizes will be given in two or more swimming races and there will be fancy swimming and diving. Bring your bathing suits.

FREE LEMONADE--Big barrels of ice cold lemonade will be on tap, free as the water of the lake.

In addition to these special attractions there will be as many of the old time contests of tug-of-war, greased pig, greased pole, sack, blindfolded and wheelbarrow races and mail-driving contests as entries can be found for and suitable prizes will be awarded to the winners.

What More Do You Want? Just Mention It!

Oh, yes--The Grange Committee and the Citizens' Committee extend the heartiest and most cordial invitation to every man, woman and child in the county to be present and take a hand in these good things. It is the purpose to provide fun enough so that everybody can get all they want. Will you be there? Of course--everybody is going.

ANNUAL OUTING OF THE MICHIGAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

[Continued From Last Week.]

WE bid our readers good bye last week, as we entered "the New Lexington," a massive ten-story hotel structure, modern in every detail, with baths, electricity and telephone in every room or suite, and run upon the European plan, so all guests could gauge their desires by their pocket books, and managed by the prince of Boniface, J. D. Fanning, as well known in Denver as in Boston, and respected everywhere.

Our stay in the "Puritan City" was to be short, only two days, and therefore time was at a premium, for to see Boston one should have two months or more, for Boston is not all Boston, but includes thirty or more distinct municipalities, with more than a quarter of a million inhabitants and so situated that a stranger cannot tell where one begins or ends, and all are yet to be "Greater Boston." Cambridge with over 80,000 is the largest of the outlying cities, famous in the first place as the seat of the great University, and for its wealth of association and points of interest.

Newton, the "Garden City," is next to Cambridge and Brookline as a beautiful suburb. Waltham, noted for its watches, Lynn, the largest shoe manufacturing city in the United States, Medford, the seat of Tufts College and Somerville the third suburban city in population. All are beautiful and filled with historic spots. In the Charlestown district is the great navy yard, and Bunker Hill monument, ever an object of interest from the great battle fought where it stands, and its fame kept ever fresh in song and story.

But who can write of Boston in the time or space allotted. We can only say that the means of transportation are superb. The perfect system of trolleys, the monster sightseeing autos, carrying from 45 to 60 passengers, with a conductor, pointing out and explaining every point of interest, and stopping from time to time to allow examination of the interior of historic buildings, all save time for the hurried tourist, and the study of guide books and routes.

The east Boston tunnel, which runs for 2700 feet under the harbor, and cost about three millions and a half, is an engineering feat which excites the wonder of all, while the city park and aqueduct, with their fine monuments and care, command the admiration of the world. The Boston Common will ever claim attention, as it is almost a sacred spot, for it has been devoted for the use and pleasure of the people for nearly two hundred years and can not be alienated. It contains nearly fifty acres of land in the very midst of the great city, and with its fine trees fountains and lawns, it is a Mecca of restful freshness in the center of the heated pile of stone and brick. The new public park system, when completed, will form an almost unbroken chain from Craig's bridge at the north end to City Point, South Boston and extend to all the adjacent municipalities. Altogether they will include over 14,000 acres of land. The public garden is all that might be expected in such a city, and the Arnold Arboretum of 167 acres the largest tree museum in the world. Pages might well and have been written descriptive of those alone, and yet the half has not been told.

We visited many of the ancient land marks of the city, including Faneuil Hall, which was remodeled to its present form just a century ago and re-dedicated to "The cause of Liberty. It is never let for money, but is always opened to any sufficient number of people who claim it and comply with certain regulations. It is freely opened to visitors, and by a provision of the city charter can never be sold or leased. Within its halls have been heard the greatest orators of the land.

The most interesting historical building is the old state house on Washington street, where our histories say "The Child of Independence" was born. In 1768 the British troops were quartered there, and on March 5, 1770, a few feet from its eastern porch, occurred the Boston Massacre, and in its council chambers Generals Clinton, Howe and Gray held a council of war, just before the battle of Bunker Hill. From the state street balcony royal proclamations had been delivered, and from the same spot the news of the declaration of Independence was proclaimed.

The old South Meeting House, also on Washington street, has been called "The Sanctuary of Freedom," and with "King's Chapel" on Fremont street, built by the first Episcopal society in Boston, and "Christ Church" on Salem street, the second Episcopal church, and the oldest church building in the city, in its original form, having been built in 1723. It was from the steeple of this church that the signal lanterns of Paul Revere were displayed, April 18, 1775, warning the country of the march of the British troops on Lexington and Concord, and from where he started on his famous ride. From these sanctuaries have been the most potent teaching, not only of the love of God, but of liberty and human rights as well.

Near these churches are old "Burying Grounds," as they are yet called made famous and almost sacred for the reason that they contain the bodies of many of the most illustrious men of the ages. The theaters are many, and among the finest in the world, while Museums and Art Collections could well absorb months of a tourist's time. The educational institutions and Libraries with the greatest collections of all ages will help to prove the claim of Boston to being a city of the highest culture.

It may well be imagined that the time of our party was fully occupied, and nerves strained to the highest tension during our two days stay at the "Hub," though Friday evening there was an hours change and rest in the parlors of the Lexington, where we were assembled by the order of the President Knox, when with the adoption of appropriate resolutions and with felicitous speeches President Knox was presented with a handsome water set, Vice President McKinnon with a beautiful clock and Secretary Hopkins with a set of choice plates, as souvenirs in remembrance of our grateful thanks for the pleasure their thoughtfulness and work had given us.

Saturday at 12.45 P. M. we were abroad on train for "The Dearest spot on earth," via the Fitchburg Division of the Boston and Maine, through the beautiful hills of Northern Massachusetts, through the wonderful Hoosac Tunnel, five miles in length, and then grand old Berkshire to that "Dami Junction" that "Hop" told of before we started, where our train was changed in charge of by the "West Shore" to Buffalo and from there by the "Wabash" to Detroit, where we arrived at seven o'clock Sunday morning. We had traveled nearly 500 miles, and had not missed a note of the music on the entire trip and there was something doing every minute for the sixteen days. It was the finest outing ever given the association, planned by the joint brain of Knox, McKinnon and Hopkins who left "Me" largely to work out the details which were by him executed even better than they planned, and he will be ever held by every member of the party in most grateful remembrance, for he gave every hour to thoughtful care for the pleasure of us all.

If I have interested the readers of the Avalanche by my description of our trip, I am glad, I could only give the faintest glimpse of its pleasures and I am home cheered and strengthened and rested by it all, ready and glad to resume my work in the interest of Grayling and the "Best state in the Union."

THE END.

THE MICHIGAN FARM AND LIVESTOCK JOURNAL.

Published by the Free Press Co., of Detroit.

SOLD TO THE MICH FARMER.

In January, 1904, the Free Press Publishing Co. merged its semi-weekly edition of the Free Press into the "Free Press Farm and Live Stock Journal," afterwards The Michigan Farm and Live Stock Journal. They soon learned that the Michigan Farmer, established in 1843, had a strong hold on the farmers of Michigan, secured through a thorough business knowledge as to the management of an Agricultural publication, added to their untiring efforts to serve their readers practical up-to-date matter. A few weeks ago negotiations were begun by the Free Press Co., with the above result.

The subscribers of the Michigan Farm and Live Stock Journal are to be congratulated, as they will receive the Michigan Farmer, a 50 per cent more costly paper, for their full unexpired time, in place of the Michigan Farm and Live Stock Journal.

The Michigan Farmer is also to be congratulated on being able, through the transfer, to add to their list so valuable a clientele.

Twenty years hence the boys of today will be men, they will be doctors and drunks, lawyers and liars, senators and sneaks, thieves, editors and idiots, ministers and murderers, republicans and democrats, and so on down the line. It is impossible to tell to a certainty in what class your boy may be put and what influence will steer him in the right direction. Follow the boy of twelve years and in twenty years some of them will be in congress while others will be in jail. What class is your boy training for? --Lexington News.

On the theory that the laborer is worthy of his hire the soldier ought to fight better than the Russian. The Jap soldier is paid 60 cents a month and he is earning every cent of it while the Russian soldier is paid but 12 cents a month. How many Americans would care to turn out and face the peril of modern warfare on such a wage?

The Cemetery Entertainment.

It is hardly necessary to say the benefit entertainment for the cemetery association, held at the opera house last Friday evening was an unqualified success.

The house was packed full. The play "Michael Eric," presented by local talent, was well received. Mr. Nolan's conception of the lovelorn maniac was strong and well handled. Many believe it the best piece of work he has ever attempted.

Mrs. Colburn's impersonation of the persecuted but innocent Mary Woodward, driven almost to desperation by the machinations of a titled scoundrel, was extremely effective and the character gave fine scope for her emotional talent.

The work of Mr. Mitchell as Philip D'Avalle, of Mr. Colleen as Miles McElvill and Mr. Newman as David Gillflower, the gardener, was all good and sustained well the reputations they have earned as amateurs.

Miss Shirts as Julia Spring, and Miss Dyer as Dame Stapleton, and Mr. Hannes as Andrew Adze made their first appearance as amateurs and were well received, Miss Shirts deserving especial mention in her characterization of the fairy "London Lady," and Miss Dyer making a charming picture of the middle class English house wife.

Of course the center of interest of the evening was the work of Mr. and Mrs. Hal Davis in their sketch "The Unexpected." High class professionals, much was expected of them and they pleasantly disappointed their audience by giving them a hundred fold more than was expected.

Their comedy was exquisite in its finished detail and they succeeded in the most delightful manner in the difficult task of presenting what might be called a "horay" sketch without a touch of the usual "horse play." To say the audience was convulsed with laughter almost from the moment the curtain opened until it went down is to say but sober truth. And to add that they have won the warmest and closest kind of a corner in the hearts of Grayling people by their charming humor goes without saying. It is no wonder they are supreme favorites in the best city theatres and have made national reputations. Grayling is to be congratulated that they have chosen the beautiful shores of Portage Lake as a summer home.

As usual the Citizens' Band added greatly to the pleasure of the evening in the rendition of several selections new here and well sustained their reputation as the "Best Band in Northern Michigan."

The social lunch served at McMillan's restaurant after the entertainment was a very enjoyable affair. Short talks were made by Messrs. Alexander,

Bauman, Bates, Davis, Masters, Colleen, Hannes and others, and the work of the cemetery association presented in a broader light than it has heretofore been understood.

The people of Grayling are especially to be congratulated on the manner in which the lunch was served and the fact that we have here a caterer capable of handling such occasions so successfully. The tables were a picture of good taste and abundance, with no attempt at tawdry display, the service was perfect and Mr. and Mrs. McMillan won many compliments for their work.

Money receipts from the entertainment and programs amounted to something over \$120.00 and the board of trustees desire to express their sincere appreciation of the liberal patronage extended them.

They also wish to express their warmest thanks to the local players, the band, to Mr. and Mrs. Davis and the opera house management for their generous donation of services and the use of the opera house.

READING NOTICE.

"God is making more people but he is not making any more seacoasts nor interior lakes and mountains." New England scenery unchanged from colonial days. New England history, thrift and progress commenced when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth in 1620. They worked untiringly and unceasingly for the establishment of commercial centers and industrial markets, and the present flourishing manufacturing and commercial activity of the Hub shows how well they succeeded, but nature appeared on the scene long before our early progenitors and shaped the bays and shore line; piled up the mountains and artistically laid out the lakes and valley lands. The "Crystal Hills" long, long years ago were the sacred haunts of the red man's Manitou, the lakes and rivers the Abernigans fishing grounds, and the magnificent seacoast was their haven of rest. Then the Pale came, and afterwards was the event of the railroad. Busy marts, high mountains, lake and inland sections and the entire seacoast were all changed--nothing now, except the opportunity of getting there, and what additional charm hotel men and landscape artists have added. Summer is the vacation land, and the Maine and the Maritime Provinces is the vacation road. The General Passenger Department of the Maine Central Railroad at Portland will send you booklets on the seashore and the interior lakes and woods, help you plan your vacation, engage guides for canoeing and camp trips, tell you of hotels and boarding houses of camps and cottages for rent, where to stay, what it costs, and how to get there.

The BEST That MONEY CAN BUY.

For neat fit and good workmanship the
Peerless Shirts
And **Peerless Pants**
defy competition. All garments warranted not to rip. Established 1874. That's all. On sale by the
Grayling Mercantile Co.

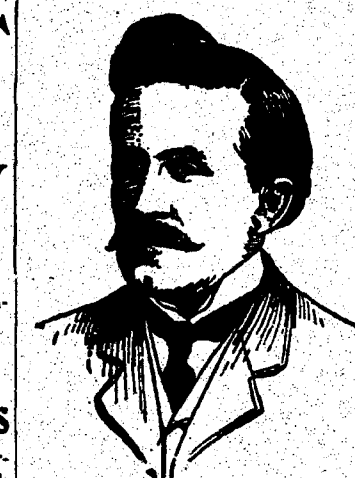
Save Your EYES!



Don't put off wearing glasses until your eyesight is ruined, for from two dollar up, I can fit you with spectacles or eye glasses that will promptly relieve your aching eyes and make you see better and look better. I have the latest and most scientific methods of examination. Come and be convinced of my ability to please you. Your eyes tested free.

H. A. BLAKLEY,

—AT—
FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.
All the time.



**CONSULT
J. LEAHY,
The Expert Optician.**

At Dr. Insley's office. Monday afternoon, August 21. Will remain until Tuesday evening.
Glasses guaranteed to fit, curing headache, dizziness and nervousness. All symptoms of eye strain a specialty. Difficult cases solicited.

Order of Publication.

State of Michigan,
County of Crawford.
Mary V. McMillan,
Complainant,
vs.
Royal E. McMillan,
Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in Chancery, at the village of Grayling in said County, on the twentieth day of July A. D. 1905. In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant, Royal E. McMillan, is a resident of this state, but his whereabouts are unknown, therefore on motion of O. Palmer, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendant, Royal E. McMillan, cause his appearance to be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance, that he cause his answer to the complaint at a bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and that in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant.

And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said defendant, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

NELSON SHARPE,
Circuit Judge.
O. PALMER,
Solicitor for Complainant. jul27-7w

A. C. HENDRICKSON

The Tailor!

Originator and Introducer of
Fine Garments for Men.

If you could see yourself as others can see you, would you not come in and look through our fine sample line for spring and summer and get one of our well made and

Stylish Suits.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop Over Chris. Hansen's Saloon

Grayling, Mich.

McMILLAN'S Restaurant

And Ice Cream Parlor.

(Next door to Jorgenson's store.)

Meals at all hours. Short order work a specialty. Fresh Bread, Cake, Pies.

A. C. Smith.

Veterinary Surgeon

Grayling, Mich.

Will answer professional calls from Grayling.

July 6-5

The Old Reliable BARBER SHOP

SCOTT LOADER, Prop.

A Good Shave or Hair Cut.

Agency for Robertson's Laundry.

Signers.

Grayling, Mich.

AGENT FOR SEAR LAUNDRY, DAY CITY.

City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with every convenience. . . .

CARL W. KRIPPKER, Prop.

Located Next to Grayling Mercantile Company's Store. . . .

GRAYLING, MICH.

AGENT FOR SEAR LAUNDRY, DAY CITY.

The McKay House,

A. Pearsall, Propr.

Rate . . . \$1.00 Per Day

Special Attention to the Commercial Trade. Feed Barn in Connection, convenient for Farmers and Lumbermen.

Grayling, Mich.

FOR

Fire Insurance

—CALL ON—

O. Palmer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

"The Niagara Falls Route."

THE MACKINAW DIVISION

Time card in effect Sunday, Dec. 27, 1905.

Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, standard time, as follows:

Bay City, Grayling, Train No. 1, Mackinaw

LV. ARR. LV. ARR. LV. ARR. LV. ARR.

11:00 am 4:10 am .207. 4:20 am 7:30 am

11:00 am 1:35 pm .201. 1:40 pm 4:20 pm

10:35 am 12:15 pm .159. 2:10 pm 5:30 pm

8:15 am 4:15 am .99. 8:30 am 6:40 pm

6:30 am 4:35 pm .97. 8:30 am 6:40 pm

ARR. LV. ARR. LV. ARR. LV. ARR.

5:15 pm 2:10 pm .206. 2:10 pm 11:15 am

3:30 am 12:45 am .202. 12:45 am 10:05 pm

9:45 am 7:10 am .90. 4:00 pm 6:00 am

9:45 am 7:10 am .90. 4:00 pm 6:00 am

Lawton, Grayling, Train No. 2, Grayling, Lawton.

ARR. LV. ARR. LV. ARR. LV. ARR.

7:55 am 6:30 am .93. 1:40 pm 12:15 pm

7:55 am 6:30 am .94. 1:40 pm 12:15 pm

Joh'burg, Grayling, Train No. 3, Grayling, Joh'burg

ARR. LV. ARR. LV. ARR. LV. ARR.

7:50 am 6:00 am 1:40 am 11:50 am

O. W. HUGGLES, Gen. Pass. Agent.

L. HERRICK, Local Agent.

DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 13.

Trains Run by Niagara, Meridian or Central Standard Time, Daily except Sunday.

p. m. STATIONS. p. m.

2 30 Dep. . . . Frederic . . . Arr. 12 05

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, AUG. 10.

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

Fishing Tackle at Fournier's.

Ten Cent Glass Ware at Sorenson's. Ten Cent Glass Ware at Sorenson's. Fresh Fish every Friday. at Metcalf's Market.

For fresh butter and eggs call at Metcalf's Market.

Subscribe and pay for the AVALANCHE. Only \$1.00 a year.

WANTED—Boarders, at Mrs. E. A. Jennings, south side, near new mill.

Patronize the McKay House—the best dollar a day house in Grayling.

Geo. L. Alexander was attending to legal business in Cheboygan last week.

H. A. Blakley the graduate and expert optician at Fournier's drug store.

Free consultation and examination by H. A. Blakley, optician at Fournier's.

Perry Richardson of South Branch, was in town Tuesday. He is much improved in health.

W. Jorgenson has decided to build a large warehouse to replace the one burned last year.

FOR SALE—A very desirable building lots, near school house. Price right. Rolla W. Brink.

B. F. Sherman, of Maple Forest, was in town Tuesday, and reports everybody alive and kicking.

A. E. Newman of Grayling, was doing some surveying in this vicinity this week—Wolverine express.

Mrs. R. Meyers is here from her home in New Jersey on a visit to old friends, who were glad to bid her welcome.

Aug. 23, the Y. P. S. C. E. will give a supper in the basement of the Presbyterian Church. 15 cents pays the bill.

Rev. H. A. Sheldon was glad to meet his family at the depot here yesterday on their return from their visit at Tawas.

The circus last week drew a large crowd and a large sum of money out of the village but it was a good show, and pleased the children.

Mrs. M. A. Bates and children left last week with the Niagara Excursion. They will visit at Syracuse and central New York before returning.

The Christian Endeavor Society will serve a fifteen cent supper in the basement of the church, Wednesday evening Aug. 23. Everybody is invited.

Archie Howse challenges any farmer in the state of Michigan for comparison of cornfields. He has a patch of seven acres without a missing hill, and of as even growth as though trimmed.

FOR SALE—Sixteen acres of land on the southside of the river, between Barnes and Brink's Addition to Grayling. All fenced; not platted. Very desirable for building lots. Call on or address S. Sackler.

We need money, have over 1,000 due us on subscription. Look at the date on your paper to which you are credited, and if in arrears please call or remit. If you cannot pay all, small favors will be thankfully received.

Mrs. Carrie Faxon, secretary of the Detroit conference Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, will speak in the interest of that society at the M. E. Church next Friday evening. The public, especially all ladies, are invited.

The Ladies of the G. A. R., will give a ten cent supper, on the lawn at A. L. Pond's residence, this Thursday evening. Ice Cream will be served to those who desire. Everybody come and enjoy both, as well as a good time.

Chief Shoponegan reported Tuesday morning that somebody entered his home on the Manistee and stole everything in sight and set fire to the building which was destroyed completely. The old chief had blood in his eyes and woe to the thief if he catches him.

J. Fredrickson went down to Grayling the first of the week to assist in installing the new boilers of the big Salling-Hanson Co. mill. After working two days notice was served upon him by fellow brick-layers that he would either have to join the union or get off the job, so he quit and returned home Wednesday.—Gaylord Herald.

A "twister" passed through a part of Maple Forest Saturday evening, demolishing two new sheds for Feldhauser Bros. which they had erected for housing machinery, and damaging their harvester and other machinery. The barn was saved only by being filled to the top with hay.

O. F. Barnes lost his driving horse in a peculiar manner this week. The mare had been turned out to pasture and either became frightened or ran into a hornets nest. Whatever the cause she broke through the gate, ran past his river camp past the site of the old mill and right over the bank of the river into a morass below, where she expired and died.—Roscommon News.

Read the Orange Picnic and Grayling Day Program on another page.

L. Fournier says the keys of that cash box are nearly gone. It may be the right one is still unsold. Your chance is good yet.

J. Leahy the optician will soon be here see his ad in this issue.

A. C. Wilson and wife pioneers of Center Plains township are visiting their son Carl.

August 21st and 22nd is the date when Leahy the optician will again be here see his ad in this issue.

The ladies Aid of the M. E. Church will meet at the home of Mrs. Leese, Friday afternoon. All come.

Mrs. Albert Albertson of Saginaw and her baby boy are visiting the boy's grandmother Mrs. C. Mortenson.

M. J. Phillips of the Press American at Owosso with his wife, was visiting at her father's, Chas. Robinson, last week, and catching fish.

Mrs. Wm. Woodburn is glad to welcome her brother W. B. Chamberlain of Ontario, and her niece, Miss Alice white of Yale, for a visit.

Judge Whittam and wife, with D. Benjamin and wife and son of Lansing have returned to their cottage at Portage Lake, for four weeks of pleasure.

There has been considerable excitement from Fredrick the past week, but according to Dr. O'Neil there is likely to be a more interesting episode in the near future, but we promised not to tell, as invitations are not yet issued.

Our home is made glad by the presence of our niece, Mrs. Dr. Goettinger, of Chicago, known in the musical world as "Clara Palmer Hyde." Our pleasure is greatly added to in listening to her violin with which she excels.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company has bought "Pikes Tavern" at Topinabee and put it in first class condition so that it is a desirable place for tourists and hay fever patients to stop. The surroundings are very pleasant and as the rates have been fixed at \$2.00 per day it will command a liberal patronage.

The race meeting at Saginaw next week will be the greatest meeting held in this section in years, in fact the list of over 100 horses entered shows some of the best in the country. The fast classes, with \$500 purses, are filled with horses that will make Grand Circuit Racing. It will be a great meeting. Railroads are giving reduced rates and a number of our citizens are planning on putting in the week at Saginaw. A fast class every day and Thursday is the big day.

Maine's Natural Advantages.

In natural advantages for agriculture, manufactures and commerce Maine surpasses all the states of the North Atlantic division, which includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Her area of 33,040 square miles just about equals the area of all the other New England states combined. Her area of fertile, cultivable land exceeds that of all of them, the county of Aroostook alone, in this respect surpasses anyone of them. The forests of Maine cover an area of 20,000 square miles, clothed with pine, spruce, hemlock, oak, maple, poplar, cedar and other valuable woods. We have more than 1500 lakes and ponds covering 2300 square miles, and over 5000 rivers and streams, affording more than 2,500,000 horse power; more available water power than any equal area of the surface of the earth, not even excepting that of which Niagara is the center. The sea coast of Maine extending for 225 miles in an air line from Kittery Point to Quoddy Head, is broken by the great bays of Casco, Narragansett, Muscongus, Penobscot, Frenchman's Pass, and numerous smaller ones, forming a succession of long rocky peninsulas, separated by deep and narrow inlets with many safe and commodious land locked harbors. Maine has a longer line of navigable seacoast with more accessible harbors than all the other states of the North Atlantic division combined. New Hampshire has no seaport accessible for the largest modern ships. Massachusetts has but one considerable port of entry, Boston; the long, sandy peninsula of Cape Cod which constitutes having not a single harbor suitable for maritime commerce. Connecticut and Rhode have not a single first-ocean port. Aside from Long Island which has not an available harbor, New York has not a mile of seacoast outside of New York harbor while New Jersey with 130 miles of ocean front from Sandy Hook to Cape May is a waste of sandy beach without a single navigable harbor. In addition to her coast line, Maine possesses an advantage not enjoyed by any other state upon the Atlantic coast, in two great navigable rivers the Penobscot 275 miles long, navigable for 55 miles to Bangor and the Kennebec, 155 miles long, navigable for 42 miles to Augusta, and many other rivers, which at a comparatively small expense might be made available for maritime commerce. In Portland harbor, Maine has the finest harbor on the Atlantic coast, with great natural advantages of constantly increasing value, by reason of the steadily increasing draft and tonnage of the sea-going vessels which are placing an embargo upon Boston, Montreal and other less accessible harbors.

Call at the store of CONNINE & CO.

For

Palatine Oil, Royal Tiger Extracts, Coffees and Canned Goods, Sleepy Eye Flour, Kruc's D Crackers, Feed and Hay, Salt and Smoked Meats, Tobacco and Cigars, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Vegetable, Fruit in season Good goods and right prices.

Open from 6 a. m. to 7.00 p. m.

New Music.

We have just placed in stock a fine assortment of new Songs, Waltzes and Two-steps, all sold at half price, 25c each.

Central Drug Store.

Peculiar Disappearance.

J. D. Runyan, of Butteville, O., laid the peculiar disappearance of his painful symptoms, indigestion and biliousness, to Dr. King's New Life Pills. He says: "They are a perfect remedy, for dizziness, sour stomach, headache, constipation, etc." Guaranteed at Fournier drug store, price 25c.

As we go to press we learn of the death of Mrs. Nels Sorenson, of Houghton Lake, which occurred Tuesday. We have been unable to learn particulars, but understand that she was having her teeth operated on and that chloroform had been administered, she passing away about half an hour after. This being the case there is no question but that her heart was affected. Our correspondent will no doubt give full particulars next week.—Ros. News.

Fleishish Suffering

is often caused by sores, ulcers and cancers, that eat away your skin. Wm. Bedell, of Flat Rock, Mich., says: "I have used Bucklen's Arnica Salve, for Ulcers, Sores, and Cancers. It is the best healing dressing I ever found." Soothes and heals cuts, burns and scalds. 25c at Fournier's drug store; guaranteed.

The Rev. W. M. Ward held the fourth quarterly conference for this year at the M. E. church last Monday evening. As this is Mr. Ward's last year on Bay City district, this was his last visit to our town.

The New Lexington Hotel.

BOSTON, MASS. Cor. Washington & Boylston Sts. Headquarters for Michigan Press Association and business men while in Boston. Located in business center. Everything new and first class; fire proof; 200 rooms; bath and telephone in every room. Special rate to commercial men. aug-3

Annual Excursion.

Very low rates by the Michigan Central railroad and its eastern connections are offered for August 3rd on train 206, leaving Grayling at 2.10 P.M., as follows: To Niagara Falls and return \$5.50. To Clayton and Alexander Bay, the Thousand Islands and return \$12.50. The above excursions are all by rail, and the splendid equipment of this route guarantees the best of service. Tickets are good for eleven days. For full particulars see local agents.

Sealed Proposals

will be received up to Aug. 15, for the erection of an 18 inch stone, brick or cement wall under the school house in Block No. 5, Grayling Township. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Specifications on file with the Director, Perry Ostrander, Grayling P. O.

A Teaching Story

is the saving from death, of the baby girl of Geo. A. Eyer, Cumberland, Md. He writes: "At the age of eleven months, our little girl was in declining health, with serious Throat Trouble, and two physicians gave her up. We were almost in despair, when we tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. The first bottle she was cured, and is now in perfect health." Never fails to relieve and cure a cough or cold. At Fournier's drug store; 50c and \$1.00 guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

Take Notice.

I am plating my farm and have for sale there fine building lots, in the most desirable location in the village. Come and see me! A. R. NEWMAN.

Forget the Store!

FORGET that courteous treatment is one of our studies. Forget that we are prompt. FORGET everything but—

That the Goods we sell are away up

Above the possibility of impurity.

That they are cheap, because they are good, and good because they are the highest qualities procurable.

Lots of Canned Goods,

things for hot weather meals and lunches. Quick Meal Helps for busy housekeepers. Dainty delicacies at a moment's notice.

Have just received

A Big Lot of the Finest Butter

ever shown in the city.

Respectfully Yours

H. PETERSEN,

The New Store.

Did You Ever?

Did you ever enquire about our F. S. Specials?

Everyone a Genuine Bargain!

Investigate!

Sorenson's Furniture Store.

Grayling,

Michigan.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN
The Leading Specialists of America. Established 25 Years. Bank Security. 17 No. James Street Without Written Consent.
VARICOCELE NERVOUS DEBILITY CURED
If you have transgressed against the laws of nature, you must suffer. Youthful ignorance, later excesses and nervous diseases have wrecked thousands of promising lives. Treat with scientific physicians and be cured. Avoid quacks. E. A. Sidney, of Toledo, Ohio, writes: "I was the victim of youthful complaints. I treated with a dozen doctors, who all promised to cure me. They got my money and I still had the disease. I had given up hope when a friend advised me to consult Dr. K. & K., who had cured him. Without any confidence I called on them, and Dr. Kennedy agreed to cure me or no pay. After taking the New Method Treatment for six weeks I felt like a new man. The weakness, nervousness, and all the other symptoms grew stronger, hair stopped falling out, urine became clear and my physical system vitalized. I was entirely cured by Dr. Kennedy and recommend him from the bottom of my heart."
We Treat and Cure Blood Diseases, Varicocele, Stricture, Nervous Debility, and all other diseases.
CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. Call or write for Question Blank for Home Treatment. NO CURE, NO PAY.
DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN Cor. Michigan Ave. and Shelby St. Detroit, Mich.

Mid-Summer CLEARING SALE!

At The Big Store!

FOR THIS WEEK we are going to make a Special Reduction in our Summer Dress Goods, all Wash Gingham and Summer Novelties. Come and see our grand display.

In our Clothing Department we are offering some Special Bargains, as we are making room for New Fall Goods, that will be here next month.

It will pay you to look over our immense stock.

Yours for Bargains

A. KRAUS & SON,

Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

Public is Aroused.

The public is aroused to a knowledge of the curative merits of that great medicinal tonic, Electric Bitters, for sick stomach, liver and kidneys. Mary H. Walters, of 546 St. Clair Ave., Columbus, O., writes: "For several months, I was given up to die. I had fever and ague, my nerves were wrecked; I could not sleep, and my stomach was so weak from useless doctors' drugs, that I not eat. Soon after beginning to take Electric Bitters, I obtained relief, and in a short time I was entirely cured." Guaranteed at Fournier's drug store; price 50c.

Teachers' Examination.

There will be held a Teachers' Examination at the court house Thursday and Friday Aug. 10th and 11th. The examination will begin at eight o'clock. The questions on reading will be based on Gray's Elegy written in a country church yard.

J. E. BRADLEY, Co. Comm'r.

For Sale.

Will sell cheap for cash or exchange for timberland, 40 acres of fine cleared hardwood land, within sight of court house of Grayling, on railroad and wagon road. Situate in NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 20, Tp. 26, N. R. 3, W. Address E. E. Whiteaker, New Carlisle, Indiana.

Millionaires Poor Stomach.

The worn-out stomach of the overfed millionaire is often paraded in the public prints as a horrible example of the evils attendant on the possession of great wealth. But millionaires are not the only ones who are afflicted with bad stomachs. The proportion is far greater among the toilers. Dyspepsia and indigestion are rampant among these people, and they suffer far worse tortures than the millionaire, unless they avail themselves of a standard medicine like Green's August Flower, which has been a favorite household remedy for all stomach troubles for over thirty-five years. August Flower rouses the torpid liver, thus creating appetite and insuring perfect digestion. It tones and vitalizes the entire system, and makes life worth living, no matter what your station. Trial bottles 55c, regular size, 75c. L. Fournier.

JULY CLEARING SALE!

This great price yearly bargain event enjoys the steadily increasing appreciation of our buying public. Every line of spring and summer goods in the store marked down to sell quickly. The following price list is literally correct. We guarantee that in every case the reductions noted are bona-fide.

This you can prove to your Satisfaction by personal investigation.

Shirt Waists.

50 cents value, at 38 cents.
\$1.00 value, at 75 cents.
\$1.50 value, at 1.19.
\$2.00 value, at 1.69.
\$2.50 Brilliantine Waists, at 1.98.
\$3.00 Brilliantine Waists, at 2.48.

Dress and Walking Skirts.

We are selling every Skirt in the store at one quarter off. This includes all the new styles in Panama and Brilliantine.

Children's Wash Dresses.

50 cents Wash Percale Dresses at 38 cents.
\$1.00 and \$1.25 Dresses, at 89 cents.
\$2.00 Dresses, at 1.50.

Oxfords.

\$1.50 Black and Tan Oxfords, at \$1.19.
\$2.00 Black and Tan Oxfords, at 1.50.
\$2.50 Tan Oxfords, at 1.95.
\$3.00 Tan Oxfords, at 2.48.
Men's and Children's Oxfords at equally reduced prices. Prices on all foot wear reduced, except W. D. Douglas.

All Summer Underwear sold at Cost.

Straw Hats.

50 cent Straw Hats, at 35 cents.
75 cents Straw Hats, at 48 cents.
\$1.50 Straw Hats, at \$1.00.
\$2.00 Straw Hats, at \$1.50.

Remember, we will give one Standard Talking Machine free to every customer, whose Cash Purchases amounts to \$20.00 or more.

Grayling Mercantile Co.

The People's Store.

Drugs.

Patent Medicines.

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE

N. P. OLSON, Prop'r.

Some Candy Talk.

Queen City Chocolates,

The finest confections produced.

Bon-Bons, Nut Meat- and Mixed Chocolates.

Also a nice line of Lowneys. "Nuf said."

Bring us your Family Receipts.

Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars.

Don't Neglect!

Gents—When you want a new Spring Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weaves and fabrics for Ladies' High Classed Tailored Suits, on view at

'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,

Goupil Building,

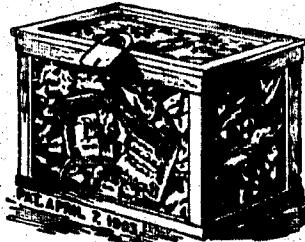
Opposite McKay's Hotel

Only a few Keys Left!

Only One Key Will Fit It!

How much is in it?

This box of money will be GIVEN AWAY FREE to one of our customers. One key given with every \$1.00 cash purchase, or paid on account.



Fournier's Drug Store,

The Old Reliable.

3 BY THE P

HOW BOYS MAY WIN SUCCESS.

By W. L. Douglas, Governor of Massachusetts.

Recently, in talking to a delegation of bright-faced boys, I told them that they should, in order to make the most of life, obey the old maxim, "Stick to your last." If you don't you'll find that old adage, called trouble, bobbing up in your pathway every now and then, and you'll never get to be on speaking terms with success. Fortune you know, favors the brave. In the battle of life the really brave man is the one with courage enough to "stick to his last" in the face of early rebuffs and temporary reverses. He's the fellow who will eventually be able to laugh at trouble and to get chummy with success. What would you think of a shoe-maker who, after making part of a shoe on one last, became dissatisfied, and started another shoe on a different last, keeping up this method until he had finally spent all his money for stock and had nothing but a lot of half-finished shoes to show for it. Foolish way to do, isn't it? But it's no more foolish than for a young man to tackle a new line of business every little while until he grows too old to learn any business thoroughly.

Everything in nature is fitted to do one thing well and spends its whole life doing it. You never hear of the bee going into the honey-making business; nor of the bee building ant hills for a change. Each one knows its place in the world and sticks to it, and that is what boys must do if they would accomplish great things. Of course boys are somewhat handicapped as compared with the bees and ants. You see, boys are not often born with a knowledge of just what kind of last they're best fitted to peg away on. But nearly every boy at an early age displays an aptitude for something, and if that aptitude is properly developed the process of selecting a last is simplified. And remember always to keep your ambition up to the top notch. Whatever you do, try to do it better than the other fellow. At school make it a point to stand at the head of your class; and at play don't be satisfied until you can jump the farthest or throw the straightest. Then when you enter business life this matter of getting ahead will become a habit.

Now I want to give you another thing to think about while you're growing up and preparing to win fame and fortune in the commercial world. It is this: Don't try to do what you like—do what you can. That's a good companion piece for "stick to your last." Don't let the attraction of something you don't know lure you away from the thing you do. Do what you can and stick to it. That's wisdom.

WHEN DIVORCE SHOULD BE GRANTED.

By Prof. William DeWitt Hyde.

The majority of people to-day are as selfish and hard of heart as those to whom the law of Moses permitted divorce. They marry for one or other of the selfish motives—sexual appetite, sentimentality, vanity, love of power, desire for pleasure. They are speedily disappointed. The men grow hard, brutal, cruel; the women grow querulous, bitter, censorious. Drink and poverty, gambling and extravagance, often aggravate the conditions, and both parties look to divorce as the only remedy for the ills which this mutual selfishness has engendered.

Should the divorce be granted? That depends on the intensity of their selfishness and the acuteness of their consequent misery. Married or unmarried, such people are bound to be miserable, though it must be admitted that two such people will be more miserable the more closely they are united and therefore more miserable in wedlock. Still, if their selfishness is not too brutal and their pain too intolerable, they ought to be made to live together, because there is a large chance that the gift of children, the death of chil-

dren, common tasks, common sorrows, the custom of living together, the gradual waning of the animal, the dawning development of the spiritual, will render more and more tolerable what at first seemed intolerable and on the wreck of selfishness rear a home that later shall be the abode of genuine affection. The gain to society and to the individual alike when time, nature and grace combine to work such a marriage out to a successful issue is so great that law is justified in making divorce in the early stages of such a marriage extremely difficult.

Nevertheless, when such a marriage goes from bad to worse, year after year, the interest of husband and wife, of children and of society demands as a last resort that surgery of the family which, while it can never cure the disease of selfishness, may cut out its more cruel and loathsome symptoms. Desertion, habitual drunkenness and extreme cruelty as well as infidelity in such cases justify divorce as cancers justify the surgeon's knife.

DON'T REST TOO OFTEN.

By Paul W. Huxley.

"I am told, Mr. Edison," said an acquaintance to the great inventor one day, "that you sleep but five or six hours out of the twenty-four. How do you do so much work on so little sleep?" "So little sleep?" asked Edison, whimsically. "Why, sir, I get lots of sleep. In those five or six hours I get all the sleep that I've paid for, and that's a good deal."

A false theory leads many a man into the evils of the "rest habit." A certain overworked business man, believing he was on the verge of nervous prostration, fled to the coast for a vacation and rest. After a few weeks' stay he felt as well as he ever had, but decided to stay a while longer "to put on the finishing touches," as he told himself. After two weeks more, having gained five pounds, he conceived an ambition to grow fat, so he wrote to his partner that he would stay a month longer and "store up energy for the year's business."

"Confound your stored up energy," wrote his partner in reply. "The business don't need stored up energy—it needs more energy that's on tap, and need it quick."

The scientist who announced not long since that he had discovered the germ which produces the disease of laziness may not have been wholly in error.

Let us work fearlessly, with a joy in life that teaches sleep to come only when needed, and then will our faculties be lively and useful and enjoyable. All honor to the strenuous life!

CLERKS MUST PROVE THEIR VALUE.

By Jonas Howard.

It may be said fully that the general atmosphere of the large office employing 400 or 500 clerks is bad for the ambitious young man. There is a narrowness to office work that leaves its effects on the men who follow it. There is the unvarying routine, the minute petty details, the stunted horizon, the dreariness of indoor work, which is sure in time to sap the vitality, energy, and ambition of the worker.

But, on the other hand, the young man beginning to work for the first time will find the routine of office life is not entirely inimical to his chances of success even if he does not attain it by remaining with one firm and "working up." The discipline of a large firm's office, the regular hours for reporting, and the regularity with which work is done will teach him promptness to begin with. The nature of the work will teach him that desirable quality, concentration, and the system under which most modern offices are run will teach him expedition.

This is not bad training for the young man who is going to make business his career. Even if a little exuberant energy is lost through bending for long hours over a desk the worker is in no way loser if he acquires in exchange steadiness and complete control of his mind.

HAS SEEN MANY HARSHIPS.

His Indian Task Has No Terrors for Engineer Stevens.

"Nothing but death or a physical breakdown," says his friends, "will chase John F. Stevens away from his great work on the isthmus of Panama. He will build the canal, honestly and well. He has the soldier's instincts of bravery, loyalty and obedience to superiors. He is as rugged as the hills."

Mr. Stevens, who is the engineer named for the task which Wallace deserted, puts his heart, his brain and his wonderful physical energy into every task. He did that when he whipped the son of a great railroad president with whom he had a personal altercation, and he did it when, as a scout on the plains, he carried a message from one military post to another, being obliged to hide neck-deep in a swamp for twenty hours to avoid being captured and killed by Indians. In carrying this message Mr. Stevens dared what he believed was his duty as a man loyal to his country, although two other men had been captured and murdered brutally while on the same mission. He tickled the railroad president's son because he thought he ought to and the father of the castigated boy looked at it that way.

He has seen more hardships than most men of his profession. In the wilds of Canada he has ridden the pack mule with treacherous Indians as his guides while engaged in surveying extensions for the Great Northern Railroad to the coast. The red men, weary of the privations endured, disappeared one night and left him to fight his battles alone. Then the pack mule died. Struggling on through the desolate country, with aching limbs and sore feet, depending largely on wild game for sustenance, he blazed his way and finally completed his task. The route he laid out for the extension was followed without variance and the present line of the road through Assiniboia marks the trail of one of the most remarkable achievements in American railroad building. James J. Hill points to this feat of Mr. Stevens as the acme of engineering pluck and ability, and is a dollar for the statement that not a dollar of the \$600,000 involved in the work was mispent. Mr. Stevens is now 52 years of age.

EDUCATION OF INDIANS.

What Sum Expended on the Nation's Words Since 1790.

From 1879 to 1903 inclusive the national government has expended \$402,000,000 on the Indians. In 1903 the amount expended was \$13,000,000. Of this sum \$5,161,000 was for the support of 25,161 schools. There were 257 Indian schools in operation in 1903, representing an investment of \$50,000,000.

HE'S HERE AGAIN---THE MAN WHO ROCKS THE BOAT.



Indianapolis Sun.

representing an investment of \$50,000,000. Of these 91 were reservation boarding schools, 24 were boarding schools situated outside of the reservations and near the centers of civilization, and 149 were day schools, located close to the camps of the parents of the pupils. The oldest and largest of the non-reservation boarding schools is that at Carlisle, Penn., established in 1879, which had an enrollment of 1,074 pupils in 1903, and an average attendance of 963. In the 257 schools in the aggregate the enrollment in 1903 was 24,357 pupils and the average attendance was 20,876. To teach and care for these pupils 2,282 persons were employed, 111 being superintendents. Forty-four boarding schools and four day schools for Indians were conducted during the year by religious bodies, a large majority by Catholics. These, with the 101 pupils in the Hampton Institute, and 104 in white public schools under contract with the Indian bureau, represented, in combination with the government's 237 schools, an enrollment of 24,411 Indian pupils for 1903, and an average attendance of 24,352, a gain of 202 in attendance over 1902. The Indian schools in New York are controlled by the State, and are not included in these figures.

Half of the time in the schools is devoted to the ordinary common school studies and the other half to useful industries—carpentry, shoemaking, farming, wagonmaking, blacksmithing, tailoring, dairying, gardening, masonry, plastering and harnessmaking for the boys, and sewing, baking, household work, laundering, dairying, cooking and other activities for the girls.

At several of the larger schools specialized training is given to the boys in farming and stock raising.

Little Lord's Plain Dress.

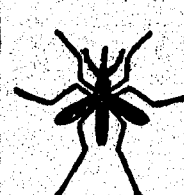
Both of the best-known American duchesses are becoming increasingly economical in the selection of their children's frocks, says the New York Press. "Time was when the graces of Manchester and Marlborough thought the sheen of fabrics not good enough for their youngsters; when neither thought of paying less than \$100 apiece for their infants' robes and when the rest of the baby attire carried the total of every day's apparel to an absurd figure. But the Princess of Wales, noticing a tendency on the part of wealthy women in England to overdress their young hopefuls, began putting the simplest of clothes on her own children and the Duchesses of Marlborough and Manchester were not slow to copy her sensible example. Any one seeing the Manchester and Marlborough juniors in their wares abroad would not dream they were the children of parents with duchies and ducats. Duchess Helena even goes to the extreme of putting her pets in gingham or mornings, and Duchess Consuelo has been seen looking at ordinary prints in London bazaars.

In His Case, the Instance.

Tommy—Papa, is a man's wife his better half? Papa—Sometimes, Tommy. And sometimes she's his four-fifths.—Detroit Tribune.

If a lawyer's success depended wholly upon the gift of gab there would be more women lawyers.

MOSQUITOES SPREAD YELLOW FEVER, WHOSE SYMPTOMS ARE DESCRIBED.



An acute specific disease. Restricted to certain geographical limits. Characterized by a high fever of short duration. Gastro-intestinal disturbances, hemorrhages into the skin and mucous membrane, and a yellow tint of the skin.

First recognized definitely in West Indies in 1647. It is infectious. Prevails in the West Indies, west coast of Africa, South America and northward to the South Atlantic and Gulf States. It has been brought to north Atlantic seaports by vessels. The mosquito is blamed for spread of the disease. Frost stops yellow fever.

Survivors of one attack of yellow fever become immune from further attacks. The yellow fever germ has not yet been discovered. Some authorities say the disease is caused by a toxin, not a germ. Yellow fever develops usually from three to four days after infection. Sometimes it takes seven days.

The attack comes on with severe chills or rigors when it comes suddenly. It may come on more gradually with languor, headache and malarial symptoms. The temperature goes to 105 degrees, sometimes higher. The fever lasts from three to five days, attended with pains in the back, limbs and head. There is nausea and vomiting. The yellow tint of the skin, from which the fever gets its name, begins on the second or third day.

In severe cases small hemorrhages take place into the skin and mucous membrane. The vomit is at first white. Later it becomes very dark, and in appearance like coffee, when it is known as "black vomit." There is bleeding at the nose, mouth and gums. Delirium usually follows, then unconsciousness, and death.

Mortality varies. In some epidemics it has been as high as 85 per cent. In others as low as 10 per cent.

Heat, moisture, bad drainage, uncleanness and unhygienic conditions favor the disease, but the mosquito is most of all responsible.

Experts seem to agree that the first step to combat the spread of the fever is to attack the mosquito.

Complete rest and careful dieting constitute the principal treatment for yellow fever. Different drugs are used to help assist the body and organs toward a natural condition.

TWO NEW CANADIAN PROVINCES.

With Saskatchewan and Alberta the Dominion Will Have Nine "States."

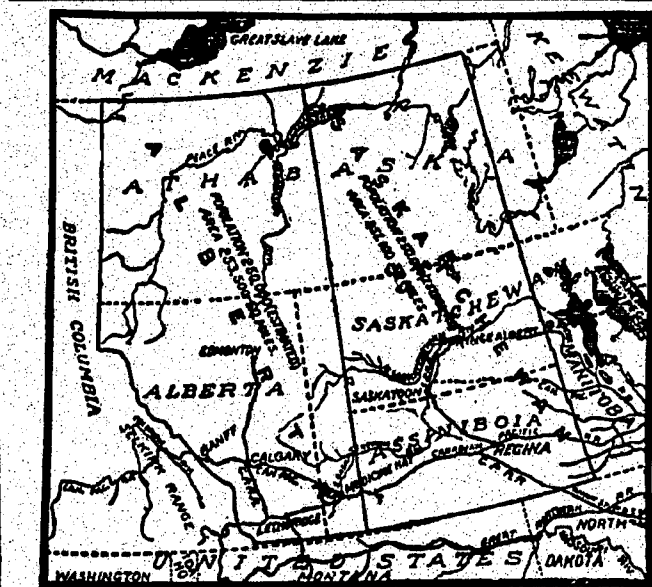
The word province in Canada has the same significance as the word State in our country. When we say, therefore, that the Dominion has organized and is about to take in two new provinces it means that the seven States are about to be increased to nine. The seven provinces are Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia. The two new provinces are Alberta and Saskatchewan. The interior department at Ottawa has issued a map showing the boundaries of these two enormous new provinces, and the map printed here has been made from it.

It is thirty-eight years since the Dominion of Canada was formed by the

negotiations, has reached the conclusion that the amount of desirable farm lands still unappropriated in Assiniboia is 10,000,000 acres; in Saskatchewan, 17,000,000, and in Alberta, 10,000,000 acres.

It will take hundreds of thousands of farmers to cut up all this land into homesteads, but the process is going on, and when these lands are all parceled out settlers will begin to move into Athabasca, whose agricultural capabilities have just been investigated in a comparatively thorough manner, and, it is said, with astonishingly favorable results.

The bills creating the provinces provide that each shall be represented in the Senate of Canada by four members and in the House of Commons by five members, the number in the lower house being readjusted from time to



CANADA'S TWO NEW PROVINCES. In the map the two new provinces are shown by the black lines; the dotted lines indicate the territories out of which they are formed.

confederation of the provinces then existing. That was the birth of Canada as a nation. Two years later the British Parliament passed the Rupert's land act, which provided for the acquisition by the Dominion of the vast prairies of the West, which were called the Northwest Territories. It had already been discovered that wheat was a wonderful crop in the southeast part of this region, and so many settlers flocked into the little corner called Manitoba that in 1870 this territory was admitted into the confederation as a province. As a State of the Dominion, Manitoba is just one year older than British Columbia.

But none of the other four big territories has ever had a government of its own. Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca were simply lumped together as the Northwest Territories. They had a common capital at Regina, Assiniboia, and have always been ruled, under the Dominion Parliament, by a Lieutenant Governor and an Executive Council. Out of these four territories the two new States have been formed and the Northwest Territories will now disappear from the maps.

The fact is that territorial government for them is no longer suitable, because their interests are becoming large and complex. In 1901 their population was 158,040. No census has been taken since, but the Canadian government estimates their population today at about 500,000.

Over three-fifths of the large immigration that began to pour into Canada in 1901 has settled in three of these territories. The tide of pioneers is pouring over these wheat and cattle lands of Canada. It has not yet reached Athabasca, but farmhouses and hamlets have been spreading over the three southern territories, and the country will keep filling with people for years to come, for the lands still unoccupied are almost boundless. As yet, the newcomers have hardly more than touched the outskirts of the wheat lands. Manitoba is only one-fourth as large as the old territories of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but she had over 2,000,000 acres in wheat last year, while the territories gathered a wheat crop from only 575,000 acres. This acreage in the territories was a mere bagatelle compared with their enormous area of fine farm lands. The government, after careful investigations, has reached the conclusion that the amount of desirable farm lands still unappropriated in Assiniboia is 10,000,000 acres; in Saskatchewan, 17,000,000, and in Alberta, 10,000,000 acres.

time according to population. Each shall have a Lieutenant Governor and a Legislative Assembly, to be composed at the outset of twenty-five members.

The government of Canada is to pay to each province the sum of \$30,000 a year for the support of its government and legislature. The Dominion lands will continue to be vested in the crown, but the Canadian government will compensate the provinces for them by a series of annual payments. The present estimated value of the public lands is \$150 million.

The map shows that the two provinces take in all the territory of the four territories excepting a little of the eastern parts of Athabasca and Saskatchewan.

The time will probably come when it will be deemed best to divide these provinces again into smaller ones. Each of them is about four times as large as New York State, and their total territory is about as large as Central Europe.

This is a great region, which, with Manitoba, is estimated by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture to be destined within ten years to produce annually 350,000,000 bushels of wheat, 200,000,000 bushels of oats, and 50,000,000 bushels of barley, and this without cropping more than about one-third of the tillable area.

The two provinces divide the vast area nearly equally. Regina will be the capital of Saskatchewan; the capital of Alberta will be temporarily at Edmonton until the Legislature of that province decides upon its permanent situation.—Washington Post.

He Fixed Him. In the course of an open-air revival meeting in a Georgia town a man in the audience interrupted the leader with the question: "Where would religion be if you took the devil out of it?"

The leader looked the man over and replied: "Ask the devil yourself. I judge, from your looks, you're on speakin' terms with him."—Atlanta Constitution.

Saved. "So your daughter graduated?" said Davidson. "I suppose she saved the country on commencement day?"

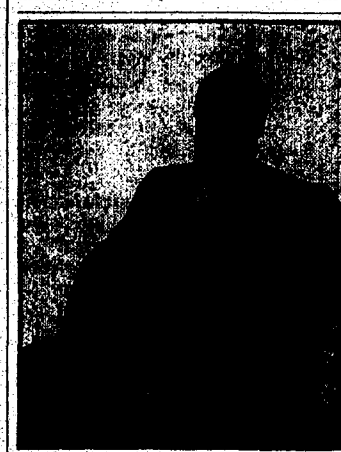
"Yes," answered Mr. Belcor, "she saved the country a great deal. She was taken ill suddenly and couldn't read her essay."—Detroit Tribune.

LAST OF THE WAR GOVERNORS.

Hon. William Sprague, of Rhode Island, Has This Distinction.

The death of Francis R. Lubbock in Austin, recently, removed the last of the Civil War Governors of the Confederate States, he having presided over the commonwealth of Texas during two years of the conflict of the '60s. He also served in the army, was a member of Jefferson Davis' staff and was by his side when he was taken prisoner in 1865. The Governor was born in Beaufort, S. C., and was 90 years old.

The passing of Gov. Lubbock leaves among us only one of all the men who served as head of their respective commonwealths during this trying period of the country's history. He is Hon. William Sprague, of Rhode Island, one of the most famous of the war Governors and one of the ablest. He comes of distinguished ancestry. His uncle, William Sprague, served as Governor of Rhode Island as a Democrat in 1838-39 and later was United States Senator. The family name for a century has been prominent and, more than any other in the State, is known beyond its borders. The Spragues have contributed handsomely to the industrial and political life of this



HON. WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

study little subdivision of the Union and have a pardonable pride in its advancement and enrichment.

The ex-Governor is remarkably active and keen of intellect for one who stands alone of a class who distinguished themselves in the '60s. He is in his 75th year, but as agile as the well-preserved man of 50. In 1890 he was elected Governor and was, when Sumner fell, the largest manufacturer in the country. He cheerfully relinquished the supervision of his numerous factories and foundries to fight in the ranks of the nation's defenders. He raised a regiment, the First Rhode Island Volunteers, and a battery of artillery, uniformed and equipped them at his own expense and in other ways testified to his splendid devotion to his imperiled country. He hurried his men to the defense of Washington and his regiment was one of the earliest commands to reach the capital. In the first forward movement in Virginia the regiment was assigned place and in the fighting at Bull Run suffered severely but bore itself with the greatest gallantry. Its intrepid commander won his spurs that day by the courage, coolness and indifference to danger he displayed on that fateful field and which made him the idol of his men. He had his horse shot from under him and had narrow escapes in plenty. For his heroic conduct he was offered a brigadier general's commission, which he declined. He was the only Governor in the battle and Rhode Island re-elected him to the position twice after he had taken the field. During the Peninsular campaign and the siege of Yorktown he also took part and added to his reputation as a fearless and able officer. He served in the United States Senate after the war and is now passing the evening of his days at Narragansett Pier in his native State, which he has served in so many ways and always to its honor and glory.

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EVILS of the PRESS

Uncle Sam's secretary of state. Is usually a \$25,000 or \$50,000 man who serves his country for \$3,000

The Shrike.
I am startled at light of the still
painted towers.
The blue which never knew sunshine
or showers.
The mock yellow cowbirds, the buds
of strange hue,
—No streamer ever kissed this for-
get-me-not blue!

In this hot stifling city no winds ever
play
Over pink and white clover fields,
sweet scented hay,
And I long for the westerly soft-fan-
ning breeze
Which stirs in light whispers the
shady elm trees.

There's a lane with high banks,
where the trailing wild rose
shyly opens and blushes its charms
to disclose;
Where the woodbine and ivy wreaths
lovingly cling,
And the thrush and the nightingale
pipe in the spring.

Far away o'er the streets and tall
spires of the town
I watch the red sun as it slowly sinks
down;
And I know that the moonlight will
shine in that lane.
As I turn with dim eyes to Life's
Duty again.

—London Telegraph.

A FOREST FIRE.

BY JOHN R. WILLIAMS.

This fire was actually witnessed
by the author in the
manner described.

It was a beautiful June day. Toward the North was an Indian village with a panorama of dogs, ponies, women, children and a few men; toward the South and West were unbroken, primeval pine forests; away to the southeast was a great cloud of white smoke, boiling up into the air as if the world were on fire.

While I was watching the antics of some dogs an Indian came running up and said:
"Waugh! Big fire! Want see?"
I sprang to my feet and answered in the affirmative. The Indian beckoned and said: "Come!"

The lake (Nett Lake, Minn.) was two hundred yards away, but we soon covered the distance. We sprang into a birch-bark canoe and went skimming over the water with the speed of the wind.

The Indian did the rowing and it was a pleasure to see him ply the paddle. His dull, copper-colored arms, bare to the elbows, were a work of muscles almost as hard as iron.

As we flew along I took in the scenery. Here and there was a loon, a great aquatic bird, bobbing on the gently rolling surface for an instant, when—flap went his little short wings and out went his little short legs, and presto—he disappeared beneath the surface.

Over to the left was a great flock of wild ducks, surrounded by a skirmishing line of old drakes, whose incessant "quack, quack," was almost unbearable. Soon we were skimming through a patch of wild rice and yonder to the right wriggled a flock of downy little wild ducks. There was a great flapping of little wings and kicking of little red legs and millions of shrill little "peep, peeps," that made the air hideous.

Up clouds of sand and gravel at every leap, and disappeared in the grove to the left.

Next came the three wolves, with great, red tongues hanging out of their mouths.

Then came five deer, with tails up and antlers lying back upon their necks and shoulders. They passed so quickly that they might be described as "a flash and a vanish."

They were followed by an old doe and her fawn. The little fawn was very much frightened. It kept running around its mother, beneath her, and between her fore legs, again and again. The mother seemed much vexed, and kept pushing it with her nose, meanwhile stamping her feet viciously.

"Ugh! Me scare 'em," said the Indian, jumping down from the rock. As he ran toward them, the old doe lowered her head and uttered a low sound, which brought the fawn to its senses. It seemed to understand, for the first time, what was expected of it, and almost flew across the ravine, disappearing in a thicket of hazel, pussy willow and young birch, that lay at the northern end of the grove.

The mother followed close after it and went bounding through the thicket like a dog chasing a rabbit through a wheat field.

"Waugh!"

This exclamation from the Indian caused me to turn my head in the direction of the fire, and here came three bears, two black ones and one brown one. The brown one seemed to be on fire. He came rolling and tumbling, growling and snarling and snatching at his furry coat with tooth and nail. Doubtless some burning brands had fallen upon him, as he rolled down the hill. When they reached the bottom of the ravine, they all tumbled into one growing, snarling mass of black and brown fur.

The Indian suddenly threw his head back and uttered a loud whoop—a regular war whoop. This startled the bears and they fell apart as if by magic and sneaked up the ridge.

"Ugh! no more, all gone," said the Indian.

There was nothing to watch now but the fire. On it came in one grand sweep of lurid destruction. I wondered whether it would leap across the ravine and destroy the grove on the other side.

When it reached the edge of the forest, one great sheet of flame leaped out but fell short. Another tried it but did not quite make it. A third effort was successful, and the great ocean of fire swept across and caught in the branches on the other side. The little grove was soon destroyed, and the fire, for want of something to feed upon, died out.

There was nothing to see now but blackened trunks and branches, with little wreaths of smoke curling up here and there in the wake of the fire, and a great cloud of smoke being driven before the wind toward the northeast.—The Little Chronicle.

Every profession has its own peculiar superstitions," said Detective Armstrong one night in the Hall of Justice, where there was nothing doing and the cigar smoke was thick. "And the profession of the thief-taker presents no exception to the rule. For instance, have you ever heard of the dislike the morbid fear rather, which professional malefactors when called upon to wear the star of some member of the force who has come to disaster—who, say, has been 'broke' or who has been killed or badly hurt in a fight or accident? Well, it is a fact. The men simply flinch from wearing such a star. I remember some time ago there was a star which had a really remarkably large number of stolen stories of misfortune told of its former wearers, and one after another of the men who had to wear it came to some bad end. I forget the number just now, but there are many members of the force who can tell you of the evils which came upon men who had to pin that particular star to their breast while on duty. One man, I recall, was killed so severely in a tussle with roughs that he died. Another got into trouble with his superior officers and was dismissed from the force. And so it went. Finally some bright-witted chap to whom it fell to wear that ill-omened star thought of a way to break the hoodoo spell. He had another star exactly like it, bearing the same number, made at his own expense, and wore that instead of the old one, which he destroyed. And, as a matter of fact and record, it may be said that no bad luck came to him thereafter."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Musical Motors.
An American is said to have invented a musical instrument, which, if it ever became popular, would revolutionize our streets. It is nothing less than a machine which combines the qualities of the organ and of the Eolian harp, and it is made in two sizes; one small, to be fitted to the frame of a bicycle; and the other larger, to be attached in front of a motor-car. The inventor claims that the wind blowing through the instrument will produce such a concord of sweet sounds that neither the cyclist nor the motorist will ever be wearied on a journey, but will ride and drive in ecstasy, entranced with their own music. Moreover, the complaints which have hitherto been made of the harsh jingle of the bicycle bell, and of the raucous bellow of the motor's horn, will no longer have any justification. The cycle and the motor will be announced by fairylike melodies, which will soothe the pedestrian, and almost reconcile him into being run over. The idea is ingenious, but we doubt whether it will ever become popular in this country. The weight of such an instrument cannot be inconsiderable, and its chief drawback is that the music is not under the control of the rider and driver. A gramophone attachment would be simpler, and would have the advantage of proclaiming the owner's musical tastes, differentiating the admirers of Brahms and Wagner from the man devoted merely to the "Spring Chicken."—London Globe.

The Gay Old Chaperon.
A chaperon is an oldish girl who accompanies young things to picnics and who is supposed to wring her hands when a pair stroll off by themselves, but who in reality flirts with any man she can get to flirt with.—Atchison Globe.

How One of the First in Europe Was Named After Great Swedish Chemist.
"At what time may tower clocks for the use of the public at large have been introduced?"
This is a question which has often been asked by many horologists, among them Hainaut of Rouen, in France, but has never been satisfactorily answered, says the Revue Internationale d'Horlogerie.

This watch, however, seems to be admitted, that public clocks were first introduced by the Arabs in Germany. And the first clock of this kind was set up in Paris, in the Town Hall, or Court of Justice, at the instance of Charles V., who had ordered it to be made by a German artist named Henri de Vle, who completed it in the year 1370.

But it was only a few years later when a Norman, Jehan de Felains, made another clock of this kind, which was set up at Rouen, and this one was remarkable, owing to the fact that it struck quarters. It may be mentioned in this connection that the clock made by Jehan de Felains must have been a superior one, because it continued to render service for a century after the one made by Henri de Vle had disappeared. Still we have an accurate and detailed description of the latter furnished by Moineau in the first chapter of his horological treatise, as stated by Julien Leroy in his memoranda.

From this description we learn that from the earliest times this style of clock has hardly undergone radical change in its elementary construction, except in so far as the trains, both going and striking, were placed in their frames vertically, i. e., one wheel above the other, while at the present time the placing of the trains is done on a horizontal frame, which means side by side. The escapement, which was placed above the frame, is said to have been a foliot; hence one may infer that it was the former verge escapement which was later superseded by the pin escapement, which was more simple and handy and more adapted to a good timekeeper. All the parts of these early clocks were made of iron, instead of which modern clockmakers use bronze, brass, steel and castings, when such can be employed with advantage. From the standpoint of the employment of general mechanical principles very few innovations are noticed.

The question has often been mooted whether this specimen of the horological art is the original clock of Sorbonne of Richelieu's time, or, as has been claimed by many, the one put in its place by Lepaute, who might have been the maker of a more modern substitute. The clock frame and the parts composing the clock of the Polytechnic School, obsolete, were christened Borellus. This great Swedish chemist, who taught at the school, had the habit of repeating each year the classic demonstration of asphyxiating some live bird under the globe of the pneumatic machine.

During the appointed day a sparrow condemned to show the effects of an air vacuum had been placed on the fatal disk of the instrument, when a cry of pity was raised by the scholars in the bird's favor. At their solicitation Borellus suspended the experiment and restored the bird to liberty, and it soon revived and took flight. The next day after this memorable one the sparrow, or more likely one of its kind, perched upon one of the hands of the clock and remained there. This occurrence happened during recess, which was prolonged until some one noticed the stoppage of the clock.

It was universally asserted by credulous persons that this extraordinary phenomenon was a positive manifestation of the gratitude of the little sparrow. But as he neither left his perch nor his name, it was decided that the professor should lend his for the occasion, and it was appropriated without his consent. It was in this manner that the illustrious Swede was compelled, without knowing it, to lend his name for commemorating a tower clock.

A Very Brave Man.
Mrs. Emma E. Porter, of Marysville, sister of Congressman Calderhead, tells this story: Evelyn is the little daughter of a Marshall county family. She is very cowardly. Her father, finding that sympathy only increased this unfortunate tendency, decided to have a serious talk with his little daughter on the subject of her foolish fears.

"Papa," she said at the close of his lecture, "when you see a cow ain't you afraid?"
"No, certainly not, Evelyn."
"When you see a horse ain't you afraid?"
"No, of course not."
"When you see a dog ain't you afraid?"
"No."
"When you see a bumblebee ain't you afraid?"
"No," with scorn.
"Ain't you afraid when it thunders?"
"No," with loud laughter. "Oh, you silly, silly child!"

"Papa," said Evelyn, solemnly, "ain't you afraid of nothin' in the world but mamma?"—Short Stories.

The Zola Legend.
So far, at least, as Paris is concerned the Zola legend has gone the way of most others. It may now be written down as dead. This is clearly proved by the results of the sale of his furniture and personal belongings, which is usually the enthusiasm of a popular literary figure. Though working for his literary effects in social strata not congenial to many, M. Zola had his own notions of artistic and refined environment, which found expression in his home. It is just these personal reflections of the late novelist's mind, drawn from the house where many of his books were written, that have been offered to the public. To say that the result was disappointing would scarcely reflect the facts. Things costly and even handsome of themselves have been going for the proverbial old song.—London Globe.

ORIGIN OF TOWER CLOCKS.

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"Papa," said Evelyn, solemnly, "ain't you afraid of nothin' in the world but mamma?"—Short Stories.

The Zola Legend.
So far, at least, as Paris is concerned the Zola legend has gone the way of most others. It may now be written down as dead. This is clearly proved by the results of the sale of his furniture and personal belongings, which is usually the enthusiasm of a popular literary figure. Though working for his literary effects in social strata not congenial to many, M. Zola had his own notions of artistic and refined environment, which found expression in his home. It is just these personal reflections of the late novelist's mind, drawn from the house where many of his books were written, that have been offered to the public. To say that the result was disappointing would scarcely reflect the facts. Things costly and even handsome of themselves have been going for the proverbial old song.—London Globe.

WOMEN'S FASHION

What's the use of making trouble when it's with you every day—
What's the use?
What's the use of doing things in the most inconvenient way—
What's the use?
What's the use of hunting worry?
What's the use when you are free and stew?
When there's not a ghost of reason
To believe it eases you?
What's the use?

What's the use of lamentation when a good thing passes by—
What's the use?
What's the use when you may laugh and shout, to turn it to a cry—
What's the use?
What's the use of breeding frenzy
And indulging in a howl
When the world is not disposed to
Listen to your peevish growl?
What's the use?

What's the use of blaming others for the fault that is your own—
What's the use?
What's the use of shifting burdens you should carry all alone—
What's the use?
Will it make you burden lighter
If the world refuses to
Weigh about the home-made troubles
That have made their home with you?
What's the use?
—Home Monthly.

The Most Useful Countess.
It is not easy for a young woman to decide what sort of accomplishments and possessions will be really useful to her in life. For example, the ability to work out a problem in algebra, skill in playing accomplishments on the piano, a knowledge of cooking, an appreciation of great poetry, may disprove with one another for place in her education.

When it comes to her choice of things, who shall help her settle the claims of a set of Shakespeare as against a new gown, or a good photograph of the Sixtus Madonna as against a dictionary, or a piano as compared with a summer at an expensive seaside hotel?

The young woman may well address herself to distinguishing the really useful from the really useless in life. Whatever makes her days and those of her family richer and fuller is useful. If the piano makes attractive the center of the home life in winter evenings it is worth ten times the joys of a summer hotel. If a love for Wordsworth's sonnets comes into her life to ally perplexity over the adapting of household expense to income, Wordsworth is more "useful" even than more money would be. The enlarged income might again be reduced, but the deep sense would remain of Wordsworth's truthfulness when he wrote:

The world is too much with us.
It may at first seem a paradox, but it is nevertheless true that of all the useful havens of a woman, the most useful is an ideal.—Youth's Companion.

Naming the Baby.
At a certain period in most girls' lives there is a sentimental liking for romantic and uncommon names; and, if the girl marries young, it frequently extends to the birth of the first children.

As a consequence, men and women of middle age often resent the name bestowed upon them by the young mother, which is sometimes decidedly inappropriate to their personal appearance and character.

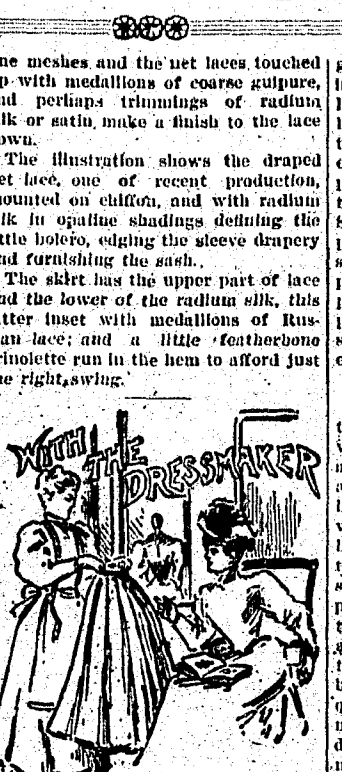
Business women, who must size their full name many times, are rarely pleased with a fanciful one. A rising physician recently said that one of the greatest drawbacks to her success that she must constantly encounter was her Christian name Ninetta, the prefix of Dr. before it made such an incongruous combination. "How often I have wished it was Hannah or some other homely, sensible name."

Mothers would do well to bear in mind the fact that women are more and more entering into business and professional lives, and the present generation of girl babies may some day be grateful for the plain Mary and Susan and Elizabeth, which, of late years, have been looked upon with disfavour.

Where Many Laces Mingle.
I have seen so much of that sort of thing! The girl who would not for the world that her beloved should see her anything but fresh and attractive to appearance marries him, and immediately relapses into curl papers and careless breakfast dress. She used to plan to make her evenings pleasant. Now she often meets him untidy and trefal. Yes, I know the day's work has been hard, but make the same effort for him that you would for a stranger. Try to keep your girl's fondness for looking well and for making yourself interesting. It pays! If I could induce you married girls to live up to my ideals in this respect, I can hear your husbands arising and calling me blessed.

Another form of "settling down" I want to keep you girls from is that of losing ambition about your mental improvement. So many stop cultivating their minds and drop their accomplishments when they get husbands—as if that were all the minds and the accomplishments were for. Look about you, married girls! Don't let the daily round of duty at home absorb you to the exclusion of everything else. Have your part in fun, study and charity, and believe me, you will keep home and make your husband happy all the better for it.

Picture Frames.
Unless you have tried it you cannot imagine what pretty and inexpensive picture frames can be made of wall paper. Select paper of a small design or of plain color and cover the panels which have been cut from heavy card-board, turning the edges over and



There is danger in the short skirts for the amateur dressmaker or seamstress, in that if they are not cut evenly, or rather hang evenly, their beauty is lost. An uneven skirt, one which hangs down more at the back than in front, or litches up too much in the front, is an abomination. The skirt must be slightly shorter in back than in front, and it must be cut properly in order to preserve this "hang."

Walking skirts should not be worn in the house, and the wearer of a well-fitting skirt must be careful how she



gluing in place. Place the front panels in a row close together, face down, and lay a piece of ribbon at the top and bottom to form hinges. The backs are then glued to these, except the lower edge, which is left open to slip the photograph in. Place a board over this with a heavy weight until dry. Some very effective frames for large photographs are made of flowered designs and are quite as pretty as hand-painted ones if the carefully selected paper is used. Some of the tapestry papers make excellent frames and screens and are also effective for covering shirt-waist boxes.

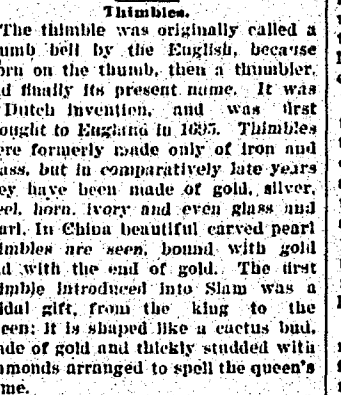
Thumb-nails.
The thumb-nail was originally called a thumb-bell by the English, because worn on the thumb, then a thumb-bell, and finally its present name. It was a Dutch invention, and was first brought to England in 1835. Thumb-nails were formerly made only of iron and brass, but in comparatively late years they have been made of gold, silver, steel, horn, ivory and even glass and pearl. In China beautiful carved pearl thumb-nails are seen, bound with gold and with the end of gold. The first thumb-nail introduced into Spain was a bridal gift from the king to the queen. It is shaped like a cactus bud, made of gold and thickly studded with diamonds arranged to spell the queen's name.

The Truly Cultured Woman.
The truly cultured woman has a capable and well-stored memory. So our ambitious girl shall constantly add to her store of remembered good things. That is a fine phrase, "to learn by heart." If the girl is slow of study, let her observe that the way to learn to swim is by swimming, not by lingering reluctant on the shore. So with remembering: ease in memorizing is seldom a gift of nature. When it is, let the happy girl accept it with gratitude. For the most part it comes by cruel pains, and by that very fact

trains courage and persistence as well as memory. Meantime, every line of Shakespeare, every sonnet of Wordsworth, every period of Macaulay, every happy phrase of Stevenson which is acquired is an education for taste. The girl eager for self-culture must let no day pass without some addition, be it ever so small, to her store of remembered good things.

Handy Things.
A sheet of sandpaper under your match holder, near every gas or lamp bracket.
A tablet with well-sharpened pencil in kitchen or dining-room always ready for use.
A ball of cord or twine in a simple holder, to which is attached a pair of scissors (your old half-worn embroidery scissors will answer) above your kitchen table, where it is always ready for the mother who has lances to go up in small packages each morning.
A rack in your bathroom containing a loofah for each member of the family. The loofah is preferable to a sponge for bathing purposes, except for the face and hands, and is just right in size and shape to take the place of the long-handled brush. A brisk use of it followed by a good toweling will produce a delightful as well as healthful glow.

Wedding Gown.
Wedding gown of white chiffon satin, with panel front of silk mousseline, with lace design. Lace bertha and flounce.
Sleeves composed of ruffles of the lace.



How to Toughest Boys.
If you want to make an all-around good-for-nothing tough out of your boy just built in and take his side on every question which comes up between him and the teacher, and if you want him to have a good start in the penitentiary be sure and let him know that he can always depend upon your assistance, in whatever trouble he may get into in school, right or wrong.



Of Course.
"Of course," said the city man, "you know all about the antidotes for snake bites."
"Sure," replied the mountaineer. "Well, when a snake bites you what's the first thing you do?"
"You—Philadelphia Press."

Is Use a Long Time.
"This watch," said the society girl, "was given to me by papa on the day of my coming out."
"Indeed!" exclaimed the other, who was a bitter rival, "how well it has worn."—Philadelphia Press.



Friendship.—Generally is one of the lovely traits of true friendship. It comes out in feeling, in conduct and in special tokens in the form of gifts.—Rev. J. D. Burrell, Presbyterian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The School of Life.—Life is a school for eternity and the door of hope for entering into a higher life. How often during the past week have you had an opportunity to forgive that man who has done you so great a wrong? The door is now open.—Rev. B. P. Lee, Episcopalian, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Atonement.—All the Scriptures center in the sacrifice on Calvary. It is by faith that the doctrines of Atonement must be accepted. To accept is the declared recognition of God; to reject it will have no other substitute for the penalty. So there is the one unpardonable sin, to reject Jesus as the Son of God offered to redeem mankind.—Bishop C. R. Fowler, Methodist, New York City.

The Church Beautiful.—What is it that makes the church beautiful? Not the massive architecture, the music or eloquent sermon; these are only the accessories of worship. The true beauty of the church must come from the spirit of the worshippers. The sincere worship of God is the fairest ornament; the earnest endeavor to help men the greatest charm.—Rev. J. P. Forbes, Unitarian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Slow and Sure.—Remember that neither truth or reform are achieved instantly. There is many a backward movement of the spring after the sun has crossed the line. Many a cold dreary day in the sunny month of June. Many an early frost that blights our hopes and chills the opening rose. But with all the drawback spring moves forward and summer draws and falls.—Rev. Robert Macdonald, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Preaching.—Preaching the gospel is the great work of the church, but the gospel must be preached in such a manner as to pull down the strongholds of the devil. The church is God's instrument for the overthrow of Satan. Our preaching nowadays is too much on the soft order. The devil is not much disturbed at the present style of preaching, neither are sinners being disturbed.—Rev. A. R. Holderby, Baptist, Atlanta, Ga.

Spiritual Growth.—The cry of the age is that religion must be practical; it must prove itself in its ability to touch and influence the life of to-day. True religion is not alone social service, for while that is the expression of it there is lack of it all the source, the inspiration which demands a personal relationship with God. While there is not this communion there is no spiritual growth.—Rev. T. L. Rose, Episcopalian, Milton, Mass.

Evangelization.—The only hope of our republic is to evangelize our cities, and thus secure safe popular government, through genuine Christian character in the individual and in the home. As churches we must build more missions, found more Sunday schools, visit all the homes of the neglected and tempted, and win the masses to Christ by love, sympathy and practical everyday religion.—Rev. F. G. Partridge, Baptist, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Dollar.—The biography of a dollar from the nugget at the mines to milled and minted coin, passing through all sorts of hands for half a century would be a strange story of tragedy and comedy of vice and virtue, of woe and wealth. The same piece of money has blessed and cursed. It has served righteousness and promoted unrighteousness. It has swelled the songs of saints in glory or heated the flames of torture in hell.—Rev. W. W. Landrum, Methodist, Atlanta, Ga.

Theology.—Our human theories are easily shaken because they are but human interpretation of the divine Scriptures. But the Gospel of the Son of God stands firm and immovable as the everlasting hills. Your theories appeal only to part of the race. Christianity appeals to all. And Christianity is so universal in its spirit because it is so eternal in its power. It cannot be shaken because the spirit of Christ is resident within it.—Rev. John W. McCombe, Presbyterian, Bensenville, N. Y.

The Spiritual Life.—By nature there is that within us which is alien to the kingdom of heaven. This we should overcome, for the life which is out of harmony with the laws of the spiritual world is a sinful life. No man can start in the kingdom until he has a new nature, with new powers—the spiritual life which is typified in Christ. The man who has that life will grow in power from month to month and from year to year.—Rev. D. W. Montgomery, Congregationalist, Washington, D. C.

Equality.—There is a difference in grade between the general and the private soldier, yet let no man grow discouraged because his place is humble. The sexton is at times as indispensable to the church as your pastor. The poorest maker of shoes is not to be compared in our general classification of men with the man who preaches from your pulpit but at the last great day there will be an unprejudiced one who will judge only from the quality of the shoes and the goodness of the sermon as to the worth of the work of the two men.—Bishop J. S. Key, Methodist, Sherman, Texas.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

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